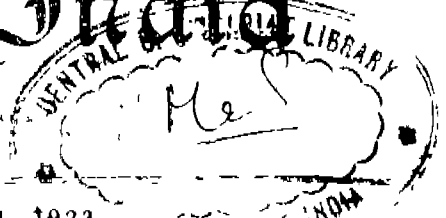




# भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

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सं. 38]

नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, सितम्बर 22, 2001/भाद्र 31, 1923

No. 38]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 22, 2001/BHADRA 31, 1923

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में  
रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a  
separate compilation

## भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (II) PART II—Section 3—Sub-Section (II)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिक्षा तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 सितम्बर, 2001

सर्वश्री

1. विजय कुमार शर्मा
2. गुल अस्नानी
3. श्रीमती के. आर. बीजू बाबू
4. भामरन एम.
5. राम स्वरूप मीणा
6. बी.एल. मीणा
7. आर. सी. राव
8. एजाज हुसैन खान
9. एम. वी. दिनाकर

[सं. 225/1/2000-प. वी. डी.—II(i)]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSION  
(Department of Personnel & Training)

New Delhi, the 3rd September, 2001

S.O. 2433.—In exercise of the powers conferred  
by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of

का.आ. 2433—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया  
संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा  
21 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते  
हुए केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण द्यूरो के निम्नलिखित अभियोजन  
अधिकारियों को दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा न्यायालयों  
में सम्बन्धित मामलों और किसी राज्य अथवा संघ राज्य  
क्षेत्र जिस पर पूर्वोक्त भारत के उपबंध लागू होते हैं, में बिधि  
द्वारा स्थापित पुनरीक्षण अथवा अपील न्यायालयों में इन  
मामलों में उद्भूत अपील/पुनरीक्षण अथवा अन्य विषयों के  
संचालन के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त  
करती है।

Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints the following Prosecuting Officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation as Special Public Prosecutors for the conduct of cases instituted by Delhi Special Police Establishment in the courts and appeal/revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law in any State or Union Territory to which the provisions of the aforesaid section apply.

S/Sh.

- (1) Vijay Kumar Sharma
- (2) Gul Asnani
- (3) Smt. K. R. Biju Babu
- (4) Bhaswan S.
- (5) Ram Swaroop Meena
- (6) B. L. Meena
- (7) R. C. Rao
- (8) Ajaz Hussain Khan
- (9) M. V. Dinakar

[No. 225/1/2000-AVD-II (i)]  
HARI SINGH Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2434.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा बंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 25 की उपधारा (1ए) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण द्यूरो के निम्नलिखित अभियोजन अधिकारियों को किसी राज्य अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र जग पर पूर्वोक्त धारा के उपबन्ध लागू होते हैं, में मजिस्ट्रेट न्यायालयों में दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा, सम्पन्न मामलों के संचालन के लिए सहायक लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

सर्वश्री

1. राजन दहिया
2. एम.एन. पाठक
3. शिव चरण मीना
4. विवेक सक्सेना
5. के.पी. अब्दुल रशीद

[सं. 225/1/2000-ए.बी.डी.-II(ii)]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd September, 2001

S.O. 2434.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1A) of Section 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints the following Prosecuting Officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation as Assistant Public Prosecutors for the conduct

of cases instituted by Delhi Special Police Establishment in the Courts of Magistrates in any State or Union Territory to which the provisions of the aforesaid section apply.

S/Sh.

- (1) Rajan Dahiya
- (2) S. N. Pathak
- (3) Shiv Charan Meena
- (4) Vivek Saxena
- (5) K. P. Abdul Rasheed

[No. 225/1/2000-AVD-II (ii)]  
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2435.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार के गृह (पुलिस) विभाग मन्त्रालय की अधिसूचना एफ. स. 12-139/2001/बी (i) II दि. 2 जुलाई, 2001 द्वारा प्राप्त मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार की सहमति में पुलिस स्टेशन, इसागरा, गुना, मध्य प्रदेश में दर्ज अपराध मामला सं. 146/2000 में (1) श्री जानकीलाल राठौर पुत्र देवबंद राठौर, उप पोस्ट मास्टर इसागरा हाल, बडोरा और (2) श्री मोहम्मद सिद्दीकी खात पुत्र अयूब खात, पोस्टमैन, गहोरा के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 420, 467 और 468 के अन्तर्गत अपराधों तथा उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक में संवर्धित अथवा संशक्त प्रयत्नों, दृष्टिकोणों और पद्धतियों तथा उसी संध्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर करती हैं।

[सं. 228/41/2001-ए.बी.डी.-II]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2001

S.O. 2435.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh Home (Police) Department Mantralaya vide Notification F. No. 12-139/2001/B(I)II dated 2nd July, 2001, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh for investigation of offences under Sections 420, 467 and 468 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) against (1) Shri Janakilal Rathore S/o Devband Rathore, Deputy Post Master, Isagarh Mall, Bandera and (2) Shri Mohammed Siddiqui Khan S/o Ayub Khan, Postman, Gahora and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offence mentioned above and any other offence and offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts of Crime No. 146/2000 registered at Police Station Isagarh, Guna, Madhya Pradesh.

[No. 228/41/2001-AVD-II]  
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 मितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2436.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) के धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एच डी 64 पीसीआर 2001 दिनांक 21-05-2001 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के अ. व्यूरो, एसीबी, बंगलूर में दर्ज मामला आरसी-15(ए) 2001-बंगलूर में (1) श्री एम. राजशेखरन, आयकर अधिकारी (5) (3), तृतीय तल सेंट्रल रिज्यू (एनक्सी) बिल्डिंग, क्वीज रोड, बंगलूर (2) श्री एन. श्रीनिवास मूर्ति, 732/15, पाइप-लाइन रोड, यशवंतपुर, बंगलूर (3) श्री एस. शेषाद्री, 732/15, पाइपलाइन रोड, यशवंतपुर, बंगलूर (4) सुश्री पु.या.वती, 732/15, पाइपलाइन रोड, यशवंतपुर, बंगलूर और (5) श्री ए. भास्करन, चाटिड एकाउटेड, बंगलूर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक-सेवकों अथवा व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 की धारा 120-बी सपठित धारा 420 और भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1) (डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक में संबंधित अथवा सशक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और पड़यत्न तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[स. 228/60/2001-ए.वी.डी.-II(i)]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2001

S.O. 2436.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide notification No. HD 64 PCR 2001, dated 21-5-2001, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences punishable under sections 120B read with 420 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 and section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offence mentioned above and any other offence and offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts against (1) Shri M. Rajasekaran, Income Tax Officer (5)(3), IIIrd Floor Central Revenue (Annex) Building, Queen's Road, Bangalore, (2) Shri N. Srinivasa Murthy, No. 732/15, Pipeline Road, Yeshwanthapur, Bangalore, (3) Shri S. Seshadri, No. 732/15, Pipeline Road, Yeshwanthapur, Bangalore, (4) Miss. Punyavathi, No. 732/15, Pipeline Road, Yeshwanthapur, Bangalore and (5) Shri A. Bhaskaran, Chartered Accountant, Bangalore and any other public servants or person registered with DSPE/CBI/ACB Bangalore vide RC 15(A)/2001-BLR.

[No. 228/60 2001-AVD-II(ii)]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 12 मितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2437.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम

सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एच डी 92 पीसीआर 2001 दिनांक 21-05-2001 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के अ. व्यूरो, एसीबी, बंगलूर में दर्ज मामला आरसी-18(ए) 2001-बंगलूर में (1) श्री एच.पी. नागराजकर डिवीजनल इंजीनियर (टेलीकॉम) बिदार डिवीजन, बिदार- (2) श्री सत्यतरायण लेखाधिकारी, टेलीकॉम, बिदार डिवीजन (3) श्री विठ्ठल रजेरी, सब-डिवीजनल इंजीनियर बिदार (4) श्री सतीश कुमार न. 12-7-110/1/2-आईआर आईएमईटी होस्टल नं. 1 के सामने, न्यू मेलगुदा, मिकंदराबाद-500017 (गैर-सरकारी व्यक्ति) जो निम्नलिखित फर्मों (1) मैसर्स स्वाति इंटरप्राइजिज, हैदराबाद (2) मैसर्स उमा इंटरप्राइजिज, हैदराबाद (3) मैसर्स वसु इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, हैदराबाद (4) मैसर्स भैरवास्वामी ट्रेडिंग कंपनी, हैदराबाद का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है, एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोकसेवकों अथवा व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 की धारा 120-बी सपठित धारा 420 और भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1) (डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक में संबंधित अथवा संशक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और पड़यत्न तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्ही तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[स. 228/60/2001-ए.वी.डी.-II(ii)]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2001

S.O. 2437.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide notification No. HD 92 PCR 2001, dated 21-5-2001, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences punishable under Sections 120B, read with 420 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offence mentioned above and any other offence and offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts against Shri H. P. Nagarajkar, Divisional Engineer (Telecom), Bidar Division, Bidar, (2) Shri Sathyanarayana, Accounts Officer, Telecom, Bidar Division, (3) Shri Vittal Ranjeri, Sub Divisional Engineer, Bidar, (4) Shri Satish Kumar, No. 12-7-110/1/2, Opp. I.R.S.I. Hostel, No. 1, New Melthuguda, Secunderabad-500017 (Pvt. Person) representing the following firms (i) M/s Swathi Enterprises, Hyderabad (ii) M/s. Uma Enterprises, Hyderabad (iii) M/s. Vasu Engineering Works, Hyderabad (iv) M/s. Bhairavaswamy Trading Co., Hyderabad and any other public servants or person registered with DSPE/CBI/ACB Bangalore vide RC. 18(A)/2001-BLR.

[No. 228/60/2001-AVD-II(ii)]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 2001

नई दिल्ली, 12 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2438.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 84 पीसीआर 2001 दिनांक 21-05-2001 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के.अ.ब्यूरो, एसीबी, बंगलौर में दर्ज मामला आरसी-19(ए) 2001-बंगलौर में (1) श्री एम. एम. सीतारामाराव, सहायक महाप्रबंधक, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर, बंगलौर शाखा, बंगलौर (2) श्री के. जगन्नाथन सहायक महाप्रबंधक, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर बंगलौर शाखा, बंगलौर (3) श्री एम. एस. सूर्यनारायणराव मुख्य प्रबंधक (सी एंड आई), स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर, नेहरू प्लेस शाखा, बंगलौर (4) श्री पी. आर. सुब्बू रामू, प्रबंधक, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ मैसूर बंगलौर शाखा, बंगलौर (5) एम. एस. ए. अलीम, अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक, मैसर्स पनोरा इटरनशनल लि., 38, पहला तल, III क्रॉस, विक्टोरिया लेआउट, एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक-सेवकों अथवा व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 की धारा 120-बी संपठित धारा 420, 468 और 471 और भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13(2) संपठित धारा 13(1)(डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संश्लेषित प्रयत्नों दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/60/2001 ए.बी.डी.-II(iii)]

हरि सिंह, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2001

S.O. 2438.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide notification No. HD 84 PCR 2001, dated 21-5-2001, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences punishable under section 120B read with 420, 468 and 471 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 and section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offence mentioned above and any other offence and offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts against Shri M.S. Setharama Rao, Asstt. General Manager, State Bank of Mysore, Bangalore Branch, Bangalore, (2) Shri K. Jagannathan, Asstt. General Manager, State Bank of Mysore, Bangalore Branch, Bangalore (3) Shri M.S. Suriyanarayana Rao, Chief Manager (C&I), State Bank of Mysore, Nehru Place Branch, Bangalore (4) Shri T.R. Subbu Ramu, Manager, State Bank of Mysore, Bangalore Branch, Bangalore (5) Shri M.S.A. Alecm, Chairman and Managing Director M/s. Flora International Ltd., 38, I Floor, III Cross, Victoria Layout, Bangalore and any other public servants or person resigned with DSPE/CBI/ACB/Bangalore vide RC.19(A)/2001-BLR.

[No. 228/60/2001-AVD-II(iii)]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

का.आ. 2439.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 116 पीसीआर 2001 दिनांक 9 जुलाई, 2001 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के.अ.ब्यूरो, एसीबी, बंगलौर में दर्ज मामला आरसी-22(ए)/2001-बंगलौर में (1) श्रीयुन्स एम. एल. एब्रोल, पुत्र परशुराम एब्रोल स्टाफ न. 3792528, उपमहाप्रबंधक, भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि., इंडस्ट्रियल सिस्टम्स ग्रुप, ई एंड सी डिजीजन बंगलौर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 की धारा 13(2) संपठित धारा 13(1)(ई) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संश्लेषित प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध और अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/60/2001-ए.बी.डी.-II(IV)]

हरि सिंह, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2001

S.O. 2439.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Karnataka vide notification No. HD 116 PCR 2001, dated 9th July 2001, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences punishable under Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(e) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, and attempts, abetments and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offence mentioned above and any other offences and offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts against (1) Sriyuths M.L. Abrol, S/o Parasuram Abrol, Staff No. 3792528, Deputy General Manager, Bharath Heavy Electricals, Limited, Industrial Systems Group, E&C Division, Bangalore and any other public servants or person registered with DSPE/CBI/ACB/Bangalore vide RC 22(A)/2001-BLR.

[No. 228/60/2001-AVD-II(iv)]

HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2440.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम संख्या 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री टी.पी. मिश्रा, अधिवक्ता को, विशेष न्यायाधीश दिल्ली के न्यायालय में दायर मामला संख्या आरसी.2/87 (सी.सी. संख्या 6/99), 2/87 (सी.सी. संख्या 144/99), आर.सी. 1, 2, 4 और 8/86, आर.सी. 3/90 और आर.सी. 2/90—एम.आर.टी. (एम.आर.) के अभियोग तथा अपील अथवा पुनरीक्षण न्यायालय में अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों और किसी अन्य न्यायालय



में उनसे संबंधित श्रवण आनुषंगिक किसी अन्य विषय का संचालन करने के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/30/2000-ग.बी.डो.-II]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th September, 2001

S.O. 2440.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T.P. Sinha, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting prosecution of cases RC-2/87 (CC No. 6/99), 2/87 (CC No. 144/99), RC-1, 2, 4 and 8/86, RC-3/90 and RC-2 90-STU(X) filed in the court of Special Judge, Delhi and appeals revisions in the appellate or revisional court and any other matter connected therewith or incidental thereto in any other Court.

[No. 225/30/2000-AVD.II]  
HARI SINGH Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2441.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री राकेश कुमार अधिवक्ता पटना को विशेष न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेट, सी.बी. आई. पटना/सेशन न्यायाधीश पटना के न्यायालय में मामला सं. आर.सी. 4(एस)/99/सीबीआई/एस.आई.सी-4, नई दिल्ली (बृज बिहारी प्रसाद पूर्व मंत्री हत्या केस) तथा पटना में अपीलें, पुनरीक्षण और किसी अन्य न्यायालय में अपीलों पुनरीक्षणों और किसी अन्य न्यायालय में उनसे संबंधित श्रवण आनुषंगिक किसी अन्य विषय का संचालन करने के लिए विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/55/2000-ग.बी.डो.-II]

हरि सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th September, 2001

S.O. 2441.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Rakesh Kumar, Advocate, Patna as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting Case No. RC-4(S)/99-CBI/SIC.IV/New Delhi (Murder case of Shri Brij Behari Prasad, former Minister of Bihar) in the Court of Special Judicial Magistrate, CBI Court of Distt. and Sessions Judge/Addl. Sessions Judge, Patna and appeals, revisions in the appellate or revisional Court and any other matter conferred therewith or incidental thereto.

[No. 225/55/2001-AVD. III]  
HARI SINGH, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2001

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 2442.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड

(ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा आवास एवं शहरी विकास निगम लि., नई दिल्ली को मात्र एक करोड़ आठ लाख पचास हजार रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है, जो उक्त निगम द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले निम्नलिखित के रूप में वर्णित बंध पत्रों पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है।

(क) मात्र आठ करोड़ पचास लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के 9151 से 10000 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले प्रॉमिसरी नोटों के स्वरूप में 8.25 प्रतिशत शुल्क मुक्त हुडको बंध पत्र शृंखला --XVII-सी, और

(ख) मात्र एक सौ करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के 1 से 10000 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले 10.65 प्रतिशत करधिय 2001 हुडको बंध पत्र शृंखला एस डी-1।

[सं. 36/2001-स्टाम्प/फा.स. 33/47/2001-बि. क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2001

STAMPS

S. O. 2442.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd New Delhi to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees one crore eight lakh fifty thousand only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on bonds described as :

- 8.25 % Tax Free HUDCO Bonds Series XVII-C in the nature of promissory notes bearing distinctive numbers from 9151 to 10000 aggregating to rupees eight crore fifty lakh only; and
- 10.65 % Taxable 2001 HUDCO Bonds Series SD-I bearing distinctive numbers from 1 to 10000 aggregating to rupees one hundred crore only ;  
to be issued by the said Corporation.

[No. 36/2001-STAMPS/F. No. 33/47/2001-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 23 अगस्त, 2001

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 2443.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश पावर फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड हैदराबाद को वर्तमान उत्तम करोड़ पचास लाख निम्नान्वे हजार मात्र सा पचास रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है जो उक्त कारपोरेशन द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले निम्न प्रकार वर्णित बंधपत्रों पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है:—

- (क) मात्र तीन सौ छप्पन करोड़ सत्तानवे लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले एपीपीएफसीएल अपरिवर्तनीय और विमोच्य बंधपत्र (शृंखला 1/2000) ;
- (ख) मात्र चार सौ तैंतीस करोड़ छप्पन लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले एपीपीएफसीएल अपरिवर्तनीय और विमोच्य बंधपत्र (शृंखला 1/2001) ;
- (ग) मात्र पांच सौ पांच करोड़ बासठ लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले एपीपीएफसीएल अपरिवर्तनीय और विमोच्य बंधपत्र (शृंखला 2/2000) ; और
- (घ) मात्र एक हजार तीन सौ पांच करोड़ अठ्ठारह लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले एपीपीएफसीएल अपरिवर्तनीय और विमोच्य बंधपत्र (शृंखला 2/2001) ।

[सं. 40/2001-स्टाम्प/फा.स. 33/51/2001-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अव्वर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd August, 2001

STAMPS

S. O. 2443.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Andhra Pradesh Power Finance Corporation Limited, Hyderabad to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees nineteen crore fifty lakh ninety nine thousand seven hundred fifty only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on bonds described as :

- (a) APPFCL Non-Convertible and Redeemable Bonds (Series-1/2000) in the nature of Debentures of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees three hundred fifty six crore ninety seven lakh only;
- (b) APPFCL Non-Convertible and Redeemable Bonds (Series-1/2001) in the nature of Debentures of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees four hundred thirty three crore fifty six lakh only ;
- (c) APPFCL Non-Convertible and Redeemable Bonds (Series-2/2000) in the nature of Debentures of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees five hundred five crore sixty two lakh only ; and
- (d) APPFCL Non-Convertible and Redeemable Bonds (Series-2/2001) in the nature of Debentures of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees one thousand three hundred five crore eighteen lakh only, to be issued by the said Corporation.

[No. 40/2001-STAMPS/F. No. 33/51/2001-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली 23 अगस्त 2001

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 2444.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा कारपोरेशन ऑफ मद्रुराई को मात्र इक्कीस लाख पिवइस हजार रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है जो उक्त कारपोरेशन द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले मात्र उनतीस करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक-एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले अपरिवर्तनीय विमोच्य बंधपत्रों पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है ।

[सं. 39/2001-स्टाम्प/फा.स. 33/50/2001-बि.क.]

आर.जी. छाबड़ा, अव्वर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd August, 2001

STAMPS

S. O 2444.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Corporation of Madurai to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees twenty one lakh seventy five thousand only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on bonds

described as Non-Convertible Redeemable Bonds in the nature of Debentures of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees twenty nine crore only to be issued by the said Corporation

[No. 39/2001-STAMPS/F. No. 33/50/2001-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 23 अगस्त, 2001

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 2445.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा इंडियन ओवरसीज बैंक, चेन्नई को मात्र बावन लाख सैंतलीस हजार चार सौ चालीस रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है जो उक्त बैंक द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले मात्र बावन करोड़ सैंतलीस लाख चौवालीस हजार रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक-एक हजार रुपये प्रत्येक के 000001 से 524744 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले प्रोमिसरी नोटों के स्वरूप वाले आई.ओ.बी. वी. और एस 2000 असुरक्षित विमोच्य बंधपत्र-दूसरी शृंखला पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है।

[सं. 38/2001-स्टाम्प/फा.सं. 33/49/2001-ख. क.]

आर जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 23rd August, 2001

STAMPS

S. O. 2445.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Indian Overseas Bank, Chennai to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees fifty two lakh forty seven thousand four hundred forty only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on bonds in the nature of Promissory Notes described as IOB VRS 2000 Unsecured Redeemable Bonds-IInd Series bearing distinctive numbers from 000001 to 524744 of rupees one thousand each aggregating to rupees fifty two crore forty seven lakh forty four thousand only, to be issued by the said Bank.

[No. 38/2001-STAMPS/F. No. 33/49/2001-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 31 अगस्त, 2001

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 2446.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा

प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा पॉवर फाईनेस कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली को मात्र उन्नीस करोड़ पचास लाख तीन हजार सात सौ पचास रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है जो उक्त कॉर्पोरेशन द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले निम्न प्रकार वर्णित बंधपत्रों पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है :—

(क) मात्र एक हजार एक सौ तेरह करोड़ सत्तहत्तर लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00111377 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 11.89 प्रतिशत करादेय असुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र-2007 (7वीं शृंखला) ;

(ख) मात्र चार सौ इक्कावन करोड़ पचहत्तर लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00045175 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 11.30 प्रतिशत करादेय असुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र-2008 (8वीं शृंखला) ;

(ग) मात्र एक सौ बासठ करोड़ पन्द्रह लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00016215 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 13.85 प्रतिशत करादेय असुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र (तीसरी शृंखला-2009) ;

(घ) मात्र एक सौ करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00010000 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 12.75 प्रतिशत असुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय आधार संरचना बंधपत्र-2003 (दूसरी शृंखला) ;

(ङ) मात्र पचहत्तर करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00007500 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 8.70 प्रतिशत कर मुक्त असुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र-2009 दूसरी शृंखला (ट्रेच I और II)

(च) मात्र दो सौ इक्कासी करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00028100 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 11.90 प्रतिशत करादेय असुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र-2007 (चौथी शृंखला) ;

(छ) मात्र दो सौ इक्कावन करोड़ साठ लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00002516 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 11.20 प्रतिशत करादेय असुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र-2007 (पांचवीं शृंखला) ;

(ज) मात्र पचास करोड़ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 00000001 से 00005000

तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 8.20 प्रतिशत कर मुक्त अमुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र-2010 (तीसरी शृंखला); और

- (झ) मात्र एक सौ चौदह करोड़ अठ्ठतर लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के एक लाख रुपये प्रत्येक के 000000001 से 00011478 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले ऋणपत्रों के स्वरूप वाले 10.68 प्रतिशत करदेय अमुरक्षित विमोच्य अपरिवर्तनीय बंधपत्र-2007 (छठी शृंखला)।

[सं. 41/2001-स्टाम्प/फा. सं. 33/32/2001-बि. क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

### ORDER

New Delhi, the 31st August, 2001

### STAMPS

S.O. 2446.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Power Finance Corporation Limited, New Delhi to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees nineteen crore fifty lakh three thousand seven hundred fifty only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on bonds described as :—

- (a) 11.89% Taxable Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds—2007 (VII-Series) in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00111377 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees one thousand one hundred thirteen crore seventy seven lakh only;
- (b) 11.30% Taxable Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds—2008 (VIII-Series) in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00045175 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees four hundred fifty one crores seventy five lakh only;
- (c) 13.85% Taxable Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds (III-Series—2009) in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00016215 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees one hundred sixty two crores fifteen lakh only;
- (d) 12.75% Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Infrastructure Bonds (2003)—Second Series in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00010000 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees one hundred crore only;

- (e) 8.70% Tax Free Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds (2009)—II Series (Trench I and II) in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00007500 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees seventy five crore only;

- (f) 11.90% Taxable Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds (2007)—IVth Series in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive number from 000000001 to 00028100 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees two hundred eighty one crore only;

- (g) 11.20% Taxable Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds (2007)—V Series) in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00002516 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees two hundred fifty one crore sixty lakh only;

- (h) 8.20% Tax Free Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds (2010)—IIIrd Series in the nature of Debentures bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00005000 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees fifty crores only; and

- (i) 10.68% Taxable Unsecured Redeemable Non-Convertible Bonds (2007)—VIth Series in the nature of Debenture bearing distinctive numbers from 000000001 to 00011478 of rupees one lakh each aggregating to rupees one hundred fourteen crore seventy eight lakh only;

to be issued by the said Corporation.

[No. 41/2001-STAMPS/F. No. 33/32/ 2001-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 5 अगस्त, 2001

### स्टाम्प

का.आ. 2447.—भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र योजना बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली को मात्र एक करोड़ बावन लाख चालीस हजार रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है जो उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किए जाने वाले मात्र एक सौ बावन करोड़ चालीस लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के प्रत्येक पांच-पांच लाख रुपये मूल्य के 1 से 3048 तक की विशिष्ट संख्या वाले प्रोमिसरी नोटों के स्वरूप के अपरिवर्तनीय अमुरक्षित विमोच्य करदेय बंधपत्र (2008) शृंखला पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभावी है।

[सं. 42/2001—स्टाम्प/फा. सं. 33/53/2001—बि. क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 5th September, 2001

## STAMPS

S.O. 2447.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees one crore fifty two lakh forty thousand only on Non-Convertible Unsecured Redeemable Taxable Bonds (2008) Series in the nature of Promissory Notes bearing distinctive numbers from 1 to 3048 of rupees five lakh each aggregating to rupees one hundred fifty two crore forty lakh only to be issued by the said Board.

[No. 42/2001—STAMPS/F. No. 33/53/2001—ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001।

का.आ. 2448.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (सब के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में राजस्व विभाग के अधीन केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क एवं सीमा शुल्क बोर्ड के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय को, जिनके कर्मचारी बृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिमूर्चित करती है—

1. केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क आयुक्तालय,  
दिल्ली-II. ब्लॉक डी, सी.जी.ओ.  
कॉम्प्लेक्स, एन.एच.-4, फरीदाबाद।

[फा. सं. ई.—11017/9/2001-हि. 4]

प्रशान्त मेहता, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

S.O. 2448.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under Board of Central Excise & Customs of Department of Revenue, the Staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

Office of the Commissioner of Central Excise,  
Delhi-II, Block "D",  
C.G.O. Complex, N.H. 4,  
Faridabad.

[F. No. E—11017/9/2001—Hindi—IV]

PRASHANT MEHTA, Jt. Secy.

2804 GI 2001—2.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2449.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) एवं 3(क) के खंड (ज) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री यशवंत पुरुषोत्तम उर्फ नाना मोने, के/3 निरूपति अपार्टमेंट, द्वितीय तल, फ्लैट सं. 201, कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक के सामने, आनन्द नगर, दहिसार (पूर्व) मुम्बई-400068 को 28 अगस्त, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया में अंशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा. सं.—9/17/2000—बी.ओ.-I (i)]

रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2001

S.O. 2449.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (3) and 3(A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby nominate Shri Yashwant Purshottam alia Nana Mone, K/3, Tirupathi Apartments, 2nd floor, Flat No. 201, Opp. Corporation Bank, Anand Nagar, Dahisar (East), Mumbai-400068, as part-time non-official director of Central Bank of India for a period of three years commencing on 28th August, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I.(i)]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2450.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) एवं 3(क) के खंड (ज) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री आशुतोष टंडन उर्फ गोपाल टंडन 64, सोही टोला, चौक, लखनऊ-226003 को 28 अगस्त, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए यूजियन बैंक आफ इंडिया में अंशकालिक गैर सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/17/2000—बी.ओ.-I (ii)]

रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2001

S.O. 2450.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (3) and 3(A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby nominate Shri Ashutosh Tandon alias Gopal Tandon, 64, Sondhi Tola, Chowk, Lucknow-226003 as part-time non-official director of Union Bank of India for a period of three years commencing on 28th August 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I.(ii)]  
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ.2451:—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंकारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) एवं 3(क) के खंड (ज) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री निम्माकाय ना चार्डना राजप्पा, कृषक, पेडागुडावली उपलामपुथम मंडल, ईजी जिला आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 28 अगस्त, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए केनरा बैंक में अशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/17/2000-बी.ओ.-I (iii)]  
रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2001

S.O. 2451.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (3) and 3(A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby nominate Shri Nimmakayala China Rajappa, Agriculturist, Pedagadavalli, Uppalaguptham Mandal, EG Distt. A. P. as part-time non-official director of Canara Bank for a period of three years commencing on 28th August, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I.(iii)]  
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ.2452:—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 3 के उपखंड (1) के साथ पठित बैंकारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम,

1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) एवं 3(क) के खंड (ज) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा श्री भूपतिराजू सुबाराजू, कृषक, 50-52-15/4, सीतम्मा डारा (एनई), विजाग जिला आन्ध्र प्रदेश को 28 अगस्त, 2001 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए इलाहाबाद बैंक में अशकालिक गैर-सरकारी निदेशक के पद पर नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. 9/17/2000 बी.ओ.-I (iv)]  
रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2001

S.O. 2452.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (h) of sub-section (3) and 3(A) of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 read with sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management & Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby nominate Shri Bhupatiraju Subbaraju, Cultivator, 50-52-15/4, Seetamma dara (NE), Vizag Distt. A. P. as part-time non-official director of Allahabad Bank for a period of three years commencing on 28th August, 2001.

[F. No. 9/17/2000-B.O.I.(iv)]  
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 4 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ.2453:—सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है कि श्री शेखर अग्रवाल, संयुक्त सचिव, वित्त मंत्रालय, आर्थिक कार्य विभाग, बैंकिंग प्रभाग, नई दिल्ली अपने पद के साथ 4 सितम्बर, 2001 (अपरान्ह) से अगला आदेश होने तक राष्ट्रीय आवास बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के पद का वर्तमान कार्यभार भी ग्रहण करेंगे।

[फा. सं. 7/5/2001—बी. ओ. I]  
रमेश चन्द, अवसर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 4th September, 2001

S.O. 2453.—Government have decided that Shri Shekhar Agarwal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance Department of Economic Affairs, Banking Division, New Delhi will hold current charge of the post of Chairman and Managing Director, National Housing Bank, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 4th September, 2001 (afternoon) and until further orders.

[F. No. 7/5/2001-B.O.I]  
RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 मितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2454.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 की उपधारा 2 के प्रावधान युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया कोलकाता पर 15 मार्च, 2003 की अवधि तक उस सीमा तक लागू होंगे, जहां तक कि उनका संबंध गिरवीदार के रूप में मैसर्स स्टर्लिंग फार्मैस्यूटिकल्स प्रोडक्ट्स कंपनी (पी) लिमिटेड की 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक की प्रदत्त शेयर पूंजी की उसकी धारिता से है।

[स. 15/10/96—बी.ओ.ए.]

डी. चौधरी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th September, 2001

S.O. 2454.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulations Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government, on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Sub-section 2 of Section 19 of the said Act shall not apply to the United Bank of India Kolkata for a period upto 15th March, 2003, in so far as they relate to its holding of the shares of M/s. Sterling Pharmaceuticals Products Co. (P) Ltd. in excess of 30% of the paid up share capital of the company as pledged.

[F. No. 15/10/96-BOA]

D. CHOUDHURY, Under Sec.

नई दिल्ली, 12 मितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2455.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (जैसा कि सहकारी संस्थाओं पर लागू है) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (जैसा कि सहकारी संस्थाओं पर लागू है) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2002 तक पूरी अवधि को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक लि. पूरी पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. स. 1(19)/2001—ए. सी.]

एल. सी. तूरा, अवर सचिव (ए.सी.)

New Delhi, the 12th September, 2001

S.O. 2455.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve Bank of

India, hereby declares that the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (AACS) shall not apply to the Puri Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd., Puri for the period from the date of publication of this notification in the Gazette of India to 31 March 2002.

[F. No. 1(19)/2001-AC]

L. C. TORA, Under Secy. (AC)

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 5 मितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2456.—लंदन विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदत्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता एम.बी.बी.एस. भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन के लिये उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हता है,

और डा. क्रिस्टन रीड जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिये और न कि निजी लाभ के लिये अनुसंधान ट्रस्ट मुंबई के सी.ई.एच.ए.टी. अनुसंधान केन्द्र से संलग्न है;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. क्रिस्टन रीड द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि:—

(क) इस आदेश के जारी होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक, अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक जिसके दौरान डा. क्रिस्टन रीड अनुसंधान ट्रस्ट, मुंबई के सी.ई.एच.ए.टी. अनुसंधान केन्द्र से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी लघुतर हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[स. वी.-11016/1/2001—एम.ई. (नोति-1)]

पी.जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE  
(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 5th September, 2001

S.O. 2456.—Whereas medical qualification M.B.B.S. granted by University of London is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas, Dr. Kirsten Reed who possess the said qualification is attached to CEHAT Research Centre of Anusandhan Trust, Mumbai, for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Kirsten Reed in India shall be limited to :

- (a) a period of one year from the date of issue of this order, or
- (b) the period during which Dr. Kirsten Reed is attached to CEHAT Research Centre of Anusandhan Trust, Mumbai, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2001, ME (Policy-I)]  
P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2457.—उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय और आन्ध्र विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदत्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता एम.बी.बी.एस. भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन के लिये उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त अर्हता है ;

और, डा. (श्रीमती) मीनाक्षी चिन्तापल्ली और डा. केदारनाथ चिन्तापल्ली जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिये और न कि निजी लाभ के लिये श्री सत्य साई उच्चतर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, प्रशान्तिग्राम से संलग्न है ;

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. (श्रीमती) मीनाक्षी चिन्तापल्ली और डा. केदारनाथ चिन्तापल्ली द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

- (क) इस आदेश के जारी होने की तारीख से एक वर्ष की अवधि तक, अथवा
- (ख) उस अवधि तक जिसके दौरान डा. (श्रीमती) मीनाक्षी चिन्तापल्ली और डा. केदारनाथ चिन्तापल्ली श्री सत्य साई उच्चतर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, प्रशान्तिग्राम से संलग्न रहते हैं, जो भी लघुतर हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. बी.-11016/1/2001-एम.ई. (नीति-I)]  
पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th September, 2001

S.O. 2457.—Whereas medical qualification M.B.B.S. granted by Osmania University and Andhra University are recognised medical qualifications for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. (Mrs.) Meenakshi Chintapalli and Dr. Kedarnath Chintapalli who possess the said qualifications respectively are attached to S. S. Sathya

Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanti-gram for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specified that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. (Mrs.) Meenakshi Chintapalli and Dr. Kedarnath Chintapalli in India shall be limited to :

- (a) a period of one year from the date of issue of this order, or
- (b) the period during which Dr. (Mrs.) Meenakshi Chintapalli and Dr. Kedarnath Chintapalli are attached to Sri Sathya Sai Institute of Higher Medical Sciences, Prashanti-gram, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2001 ME-(Policy-I)]  
P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2458.—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और सशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त प्रथम अनुसूची में, शेर-ए-कश्मीर आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, श्रीनगर के सामने “मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता” शीर्षक के अधीन डाक्टर आफ मेडिसिन (रेडियो थिरैपी) प्रविष्टि और “संक्षेपाक्षर” शीर्षक के अधीन उममे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियाँ अन्तः स्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता	संक्षेपाक्षर
आयुर्विज्ञान तथा अन्य विज्ञान स्नातक	एम.बी.बी.एस. (अर्हता नहीं) मान्यता प्राप्त आयुर्विज्ञान अर्हता होगी जब यह अप्रैल, 2001 में या उसके बाद प्रदत्त की गई हो।

[सं. बी. 11015/8/2001-एम.ई. (नीति-I)]  
पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th September, 2001

S.O. 2458.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consultation with the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following



further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

In the said First Schedule, against the Sher-I-Kashmir Instt. of Medical Sciences, Srinagar under the heading "Recognised Medical Qualification", after the entry, 'Doctor of Medicine (Radio-Therapy)' and the entry relating thereto under the heading 'Abbreviation', the following entries shall be inserted, namely:

Recognised Medical Qualification	Abbreviation
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"Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery	M.B.B.S.
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(This qualification shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted in or after April, 2001)".

[V. 11015/8/2001-ME(Policy-I)]

P. G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2001

का.आ. 2459.—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम-7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) के खंड-5 के उपखंड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस विषय पर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं के अधि-क्रमण में केन्द्र सरकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के चेन्नई सलाहकार पैनल का पुनर्गठन करती है एवं निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि अथवा अगले आदेशों जो भी पहले हो, तक के लिए उल्लिखित पैनल के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है:—

- 1 डा. के मालती
- 2 श्री पी वर्धराज
- 3 श्रीमती सौमित्रा
- 4 डा. ताल्लकुप्पु
- 5 सुश्री श्री राम परजेरा
- 6 श्रीमती स्वामी राजा
- 7 श्रीमती इन्दुमती
- 8 श्रीमती कौशल्या जवाहर
- 9 श्रीमती मुशीला पद्मनाभन
- 10 श्रीमती लता श्रीराम
- 11 श्री एम. वी. श्रीनिवास
- 12 श्रीमती लक्ष्मी राजाराम
- 13 श्रीमती नीला
- 14 श्रीमती टी. शोभा
- 15 सुश्री चन्द्रा एम. बाल्के
- 16 सुश्री एम. दिव्या
- 17 श्री वी. ए.के. रंगाराव
- 18 श्रीमती बाणी जयराव
- 19 श्री के. स्वामीनाथन
- 20 डा. एम. गुरुगामणि

- 21 श्री टी. तिरुमारन
- 22 आर. बालासुब्रह्मण्यम
- 23 श्री एम. वी. आर. एम. रामनाथन
- 24 श्री के. धनन्जयन
- 25 श्री ए. बैकटराव
- 26 श्री पीन. तमिलमणि
- 27 श्री के. कमंगम
- 28 श्रीमती मुधाता राव
- 29 श्री बी. एन. मलाई
- 30 श्री एम. मुन्दरमूर्ति
- 31 श्री एम. जयशंकर
- 32 श्रीमती ललिता सुभाष
- 33 आर. राजामिहून
- 34 श्रीमती जयारंगनाथन
- 35 श्रीमती ई. जमुना
- 36 श्रीमती स्वर्णमलता
- 37 श्रीमती एस. अमुथा
- 38 श्रीमती कौशल्या गोपी
- 39 श्रीमती जयप्रदा
- 40 श्रीमती परिमला
- 41 श्री पी. एम. कमगराज
- 42 श्री वी. एलानगोवन
- 43 श्री नुगुसेन
- 44 श्री वी. एम. माणिभारती
- 45 श्रीमती डा. मथांकी रामकृष्ण
- 46 श्रीमती चन्द्रादेवी थानिकवलम
- 47 श्रीमती अर्मु मणि मेकालई
- 48 श्रीमती सी. प्रेमा कुमार
- 49 श्रीमती डा. शान्ति नागनाथन
- 50 श्रीमती भानुमति भास्करन
- 51 श्रीमती डा. जयाश्रीधर
- 52 श्री ए वी एम. सर्वानन
- 53 श्री सी. गणेशन
- 54 डॉ. एम. पी. बालासुब्रह्मण्यम
- 55 डॉ. ए. ए. तमीजहाबन
- 56 श्री एम. पी. शिवप्रकाशम
- 57 श्री पारिथी एला मवजूथी
- 58 श्री इला गणेशन
- 59 डा. रामास्वामी मलारी
- 60 श्री आर. शोरीराजन
- 61 श्री मणिकल रंगराजन
- 63 श्री के. एम. आदिमोय्य
- 63 श्री सी. दक्षीरमूर्ति
- 64 श्रीमती सुधेरानी रघुपति
- 65 डा. पद्मा सुब्रह्मण्यम
- 66 श्रीमती इन्द्रा नाथर
- 67 श्री सुतीश

[फा. ग. 809/5/2000-एफ(सी)]

राजेश जर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF INFORMATION & )  
BROADCASTING**

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2001

S.O. 2459.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and in supersession of this Ministry's earlier Notifications on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to reconstitute the Chennai advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification and to appoint the following persons as members of the said panel with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

1. Dr. K. Malti
2. Shri P. Varatharaj
3. Smt. Sowmithra
4. Dr. Nallkupp
5. Ms. Sriram Perjera
6. Smt. Swami Raja
7. Smt. Indumati
8. Smt. Kausalya Jwahr
9. Smt. Susheela Padmanabhan
10. Smt. Latha Sriram
11. Shri A. V. Srinivas
12. Smt. Laxmi Raja Ram
13. Smt. Nila
14. Smt. Ms. T. Shoba
15. Ms. Chanda M. Walke
16. Ms. S. Divya
17. Shri V. A. K. Ranga Rao
18. Smt. Vani Jairam
19. Shri K. Swaminathan
20. Dr. S. Murugamani
21. Shri T. Thirumaran
22. R. Balasubramanian
23. Shri Sv. Rm. Ramanathan
24. Shri K. Dhananjeyan
25. Shri A. Venkat Rao
26. Shri Pon. Tamil Mani
27. Shri K. Karmegam
28. Smt. Sujatha Rao
29. Shri V. Elumalai
30. Shri S. Sundaramurthy
31. Shri M. Jaishankar
32. Smt. Lalitha Subash
33. Ra. Rajasimhan
34. Smt. Jaya Ranganathan
35. Smt. E. Jamuna
36. Smt. Swarnalatha
37. Smt. S. Amutha
38. Smt. Kowsalya Gopi
39. Smt. Jayaprada
40. Smt. Parimala
41. Shri P.S. Kanagaraj
42. Shri V. Elangovan

4. Shri Murugesan
44. Shri B.S. Manibarathi
45. Smt. Dr. Mathanki Ramakrishna
46. Smt. Chandra Devi Thanikachalam
47. Smt. Arasu Manimekalai
48. Smt. C. Prema Kumar
49. Smt. Dr. Shanti Naganathan
50. Smt. Bhanumathi Baskaran
51. Smt. Dr. Jaya Sridhar
52. Shri AVM Saravanan
53. Shri Sa. Ganesan
54. Dr. M.P. Balasubramaniam
55. Dr. Erode Tamizhanban
56. Shri S.P. Sivaprakasam
57. Shri Parithi Elamvazhuthi
58. Shri Ela. Ganesan
59. Dr. Ramaswamy Salari
60. Shri R. Shaurirajan
61. Shri Manakkal Rangrajan
62. Shri K.M. Adimootam
63. Shri C. Dakshiramurthy
64. Smt. Sudherani Raghupathi
65. Dr. Padma Subramanyam
66. Smt. Indira Nair
67. Shri Suthish

[F. No. 809/5/2000-F(C)]

RAJESH SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2001

कां.श्रा. 2460.—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम-7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) के खंड-5 के उपखंड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए और इस विषय पर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं के अधि-क्रमण में केन्द्र सरकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के निरुत्तन्तपुरम सलाहकार पैनल का पुनर्गठन करती है एवं निम्न-लिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि अथवा अगले आदेशों जो भी पहले हों, तक के लिए उल्लिखित पैनल के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री पुरावल्लि रामचन्द्रन नायर
2. श्रीमती प्रेमिला गोपाल कृष्णन
3. श्रीमती ऊषा राजगोपाल
4. श्रीमती शान्ता बी. नायर
5. डॉ. (मुश्री) एन. एम. राजलक्ष्मी
6. श्रीमती चवम्मा इमाक
7. श्रीमती मराह थॉमस
8. डॉ. के. मुकुमारन नायर
9. मि. बालन
10. श्री पी. नारायण कुरुप
11. श्रीमती वर्दा मेनन
12. श्री एस. अनिल

13. श्री मनिल कुमार
14. श्री गोपा कुमार
15. श्रीमती नलिनी विजय राघवन
16. श्रीमती विमला मेनन
17. श्री मिरीत्रहम बालाकृष्णन
18. श्री बालाचन्द्रन
19. श्री के. एम. राजन
20. श्रीमती राधिका मिरीकुट्टन
21. श्रीमती मिरीरंजिनी
22. श्रीमती रेणुका गिरिजन
23. श्रीमती मल्लिका
24. डॉ. अम्बिकातमजार
25. डॉ. एन. ई. विश्वनाथ अय्यर
26. प्रो. सी. जी. राजगोपाल

[फा. सं. 809/6/2000-एफ (सी)]  
राजेश शर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2001

S.O.2460.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and in supersession of this Ministry's earlier Notifications on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to reconstitute the Thiruvananthapuram advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification and to appoint the following persons as members of the said panel with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

1. Shri Poorapally Ramachandran Nair
2. Smt. Pramela Gopalakrishnan
3. Smt. Usha Rajagopal
4. Smt. Shanta B. Nair
5. Dr. (Ms.) N.M. Rajalakshmi
6. Smt. Chachamma Issac
7. Smt. Sarah Thomas
8. Dr. K. Sukumaran Nair
9. Mr. Balan
10. Shri P. Narayana Kurup
11. Smt. Varada Menon
12. Shri S. Anil
13. Shri Sanil Kumar
14. Shri Gopakumar
15. Smt. Nalini Vijayaraghavan
16. Smt. Vimala Menon
17. Shri Sreevraha Balakrishnan
18. Shri Balachandran
19. Shri K.S. Rajan
20. Smt. Radhika Sreekuttan
21. Smt. Sriranjini
22. Smt. Renuka Girijan

23. Smt. Mallika
24. Dr. Ambikatmajar
25. Dr. N.E. Vishwanath Aiyer
26. Prof. C.G. Rajagopal

[F. No. 809/6/2000-F(C)]

RAJESH SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 मार्च, 2001

का.आ. 2461—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम-7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) के खण्ड-5 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये और इस विषय पर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं के अधिकरण में केन्द्र सरकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के कोलकाता मलाहकार पैनल का पुनर्गठन करती है एवं निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि अथवा अगले आदेशों जो भी पहले हों, तक के लिये उल्लिखित पैनल के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री अरुण गुप्ता
2. श्रीमती पी.एल. सुलसीदाम
3. श्री प्रसन्न मुखर्जी
4. श्री प्रवीर मुखर्जी
5. श्रीमती शान्ति राय
6. श्रीमती गौरी चौधरी
7. श्रीमती नील घोष
8. श्रीमती मधु नियोटिया, कोलकाता
9. श्रीमती नम्रता सुरेखा
10. श्री समित कुमार दत्त
11. श्री दिलीप घोष
12. श्री स्वपन दाम
13. सुश्री राखी राय
14. सुश्री नीला गोस्वामी
15. सुश्री आशा टन्डन
16. सुश्री रीता टेबरीवाल
17. सुश्री रीता मुखर्जी
18. सुश्री देवजानी बसु
19. सुश्री ताप्ती मुखर्जी
20. श्री देवाणीष चक्रवर्ती
21. कैप्टन अमलेन्दु चौधरी
22. श्री विजय आध्या
23. श्री विमल लाठ
24. श्री पवित्रा कुमार घोष
25. श्री विकास भट्टाचार्य

[फा.सं. 809/7/2000-एफ (सी)]

राजेश शर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th March, 2001

S.O. 2461.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and in supersession of this Ministry's earlier Notifications on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to reconstitute the Kolkata advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification and to appoint the following persons as members of the said panel with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier :

1. Shri Arun Gupta
2. Smt. P.L. Toolsidass
3. Shri Prasun Mukherjee
4. Shri Probir Mukherjee
5. Smt. Shanti Roy
6. Smt. Gaury Choudhury
7. Smt. Neelu Ghosh
8. Smt. Madhu Neotia, Kolkata
9. Smt. Namrata Surekha
10. Shri Samit Kumar Datta
11. Shri Dilip Ghosh
12. Shri Swapan Das
13. Ms. Rakhi Roy
14. Ms. Neela Goswami
15. Ms. Asha Tandon
16. Ms. Reeta Tebriwal
17. Ms. Reeta Mukherjee
18. Ms. Debjani Basu
19. Ms. Tapati Mukherjee
20. Shri Devashish Chakravorty
21. Capt. Amalendu Chowdhury
22. Shri Bijay Addhya
23. Shri Bimal Laath
24. Shri Pabitra Kumar Ghosh
25. Shri Vikas Bhattacharya

[F. No. 809/7/2000-F(C)]

RAJESH SHARMA, Desk Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 जुलाई, 2001

का.आ. 2462—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 24-3-2001 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के अनुक्रम में और चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियमावली, 1983 के नियम-7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) के खण्ड-5 के उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रयुक्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये और इस विषय पर सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय की पूर्व अधिसूचनाओं के अधिक्रमण में केन्द्र सरकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के चेन्नाई मलाहकार पैनल का पुनर्गठन करती है एवं निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्ष की अवधि अथवा अगले आदेशों

जो भी पहले हों, तक के लिये उल्लिखित पैनल का सदस्य नियुक्त करती है :—

1. श्री पी. सुन्दरपारी पुरानन
2. श्री के. बालु

[फा.स. 809/5/2000-एफ (सी)]

राजेश शर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th July, 2001

S.O.2462.—In continuation of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 24-03-2001 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rsection (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983 and in supersession of this Ministry's earlier Notifications on the subject, the Central Government is pleased to appoint the following persons as members of the Chennai advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect for a period of the two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier:

1. Shri P. Sundara Pari Pooranan
2. Shri K. Balu

[F. No. 809/5/2000-F(C)]

RAJESH SHARMA, Desk Officer

कोयला और खान मंत्रालय

(कोयला विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 10 मिनम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2463.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम 4 के अनुमरण में कोयला एवं खान मंत्रालय, कोयला विभाग के अधीन कोल इंडिया लि. की सहायक कंपनी वेस्टर्न कोलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड के "पाथाखेड़ा क्षेत्र" को, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यमाध्यक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. ई-12019/1/99-हिन्दी]

गार्गी मुखर्जी, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF COAL &amp; MINES

(Department of Coal)

New Delhi, the 10th September, 2001

S.O. 2463.—In pursuance of sub-rule 4 of the Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for official purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government, hereby, notifies the 'Pathakhhera area' of the Western Coalfields Limited, a subsidiary of Coal India Limited under the Department of Coal. Ministry of Coal and Mines, whereof more than 80 per cent staff have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-12019/1/99-Hindi]

GARGI MUKHERJEE, Director

## नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

## भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 23 अगस्त, 2001

का. आ. 2464.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे दिए गए मानक (को) में संशोधन किया गया है/किये गये हैं :

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	संशोधित भारतीय मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तारीख
1	2	3	4
1.	आईएस 206 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
2.	आईएस 208 : 1996	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
3.	आईएस 281 : 1991	संशोधन सं. 3, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
4.	आईएस 294 : 1979	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
5.	आईएस 369 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 2, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
6.	आईएस 709 : 1974	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
7.	आईएस 710 : 1976	संशोधन सं. 4, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
8.	आईएस 1003 (भाग 2) : 1994	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
9.	आईएस 1708 (भाग 1 से 18) : 1986	संशोधन सं. 2, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
10.	आईएस 1852 : 1985	संशोधन सं. 2, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
11.	आईएस 2082 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 3, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
12.	आईएस 2148 : 1981	संशोधन सं. 5, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
13.	आईएस 2546 : 1974	संशोधन सं. 2, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
14.	आईएस 2569 : 1978	संशोधन सं. 4, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
15.	आईएस 2878 : 1986	संशोधन सं. 2, जनवरी 2001	2001-01-31
16.	आईएस 3087 : 1985	संशोधन सं. 6, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
17.	आईएस 3129 : 1985	संशोधन सं. 2, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
18.	आईएस 4849 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
19.	आईएस 4859 : 1968	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
20.	आईएस 4927 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 2, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
21.	आईएस 4948 : 1974	संशोधन सं. 2, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
22.	आईएस 5235 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
23.	आईएस 5290 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 3, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
24.	आईएस 5339 : 1978	संशोधन सं. 3, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
25.	आईएस 5382 : 1985	संशोधन सं. 2, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28

1	2	3	4
26.	आईएस 5383 : 1978	संशोधन सं. 4, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
27.	आईएस 5443 : 1994	संशोधन सं. 2, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
28.	आईएस 5496 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
29.	आईएस 5539 : 1969	संशोधन सं. 2, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
30.	आईएस 5714 : 1981	संशोधन सं. 1, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
31.	आईएस 6171 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 2, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
32.	आईएस 6608 : 1978	संशोधन सं. 4, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
33.	आईएस 7123 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 4, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
34.	आईएस 7285 : 1988	संशोधन सं. 4, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
35.	आईएस 7401 : 1987	संशोधन सं. 1, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
36.	आईएस 7669 : 1990	संशोधन सं. 3, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
37.	आईएस 7679 : 1978	संशोधन सं. 3, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
38.	आईएस 7809 ( भाग 2 ) : 1977	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
39.	आईएस 7884 : 1992	संशोधन सं. 4, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
40.	आईएस 8249 : 1994	संशोधन सं. 1, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
41.	आईएस 8423 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 1, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
42.	आईएस 8482 : 1995	संशोधन सं. 2, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
43.	आईएस 8919 ( भाग 3 ) : 1978	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
44.	आईएस 9245 : 1994	संशोधन सं. 3, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
45.	आईएस 9255 : 1995	संशोधन सं. 2, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
46.	आईएस 9339 : 1988	संशोधन सं. 4, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
47.	आईएस 9636 : 1988	संशोधन सं. 4, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
48.	आईएस 9740 : 1981	संशोधन सं. 4, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
49.	आईएस 9832 : 1981	संशोधन सं. 3, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
50.	आईएस 10151 : 1982	संशोधन सं. 3, दिसम्बर 2000	2000-12-31
51.	आईएस 10204 : 1982	संशोधन सं. 4, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28
52.	आईएस 10998 : 1984	संशोधन सं. 2, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
53.	आईएस 10999 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
54.	आईएस 11142 : 1984	संशोधन सं. 2, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
55.	आईएस 12120 : 1987	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
56.	आईएस 13849 : 1993	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
57.	आईएस 13997 : 1994	संशोधन सं. 1, मार्च 2001	2001-03-31
58.	आईएस 14287 : 1995	संशोधन सं. 1, अप्रैल 2001	2001-04-30
59.	आईएस 14649 : 1999	संशोधन सं. 1, फरवरी 2001	2001-02-28

इन संशोधनों की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली 110 002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, चण्डीगढ़, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. के. प्र. वि./13 : 5]

सतीश चन्द्र, अपर महाविदेशक

**MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 23rd August, 2001

**S.O. 2464.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notified that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been issued :

**SCHEDULE**

Sl No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of the amendment	Date from which the amendment shall have effect
1	2	3	4
1.	IS 206 : 1992	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
2	IS 208 : 1996	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
3	IS 281 : 1991	Amendment No. 3, April 2001	2001-04-30
4	IS 294 : 1979	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
5	IS 369 : 1992	Amendment No. 2, February 2001	2001-02-28
6.	IS 709 : 1974	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
7	IS 710 : 1976	Amendment No. 4, February 2001	2001-02-28
8	IS 1003 (Pt 2) : 1994	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
9	IS 1708 (Pt 1 to 18) : 1986	Amendment No. 2, April 2001	2001-04-30
10.	IS 1852 : 1985	Amendment No. 2, April 2001	2001-04-30
11	IS 2082 : 1993	Amendment No. 3, April 2001	2001-04-30
12	IS 2148 : 1981	Amendment No. 5, March 2001	2001-03-31
13	IS 2546 : 1974	Amendment No. 2, February 2001	2001-02-28
14	IS 2569 : 1978	Amendment No. 4, April 2001	2001-04-30
15	IS 2878 : 1986	Amendment No. 2, January 2001	2001-01-31
16	IS 3087 : 1985	Amendment No. 6, February 2001	2001-02-28
17	IS 3129 : 1985	Amendment No. 2, February 2001	2001-02-28
18	IS 4849 : 1992	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
19	IS 4859 : 1968	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
20	IS 4927 : 1992	Amendment No. 2, February 2001	2001-02-28
21	IS 4948 : 1974	Amendment No. 2, February 2001	2001-02-28

1	2	3	4
22.	IS 5235 : 1992	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
23.	IS 5290 : 1993	Amendment No. 3, February 2001	2001-02-28
24.	IS 5339 : 1978	Amendment No. 3, April 2001	2001-04-30
25.	IS 5382 : 1985	Amendment No. 2, February 2001	2001-02-28
26.	IS 5383 : 1978	Amendment No. 4, February 2001	2001-02-28
27.	IS 5443 : 1994	Amendment No. 2, March 2001	2001-03-31
28.	IS 5496 : 1993	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
29.	IS 5539 : 1969	Amendment No. 2, February 2001	2001-02-28
30.	IS 5714 : 1981	Amendment No. 1, February 2001	2001-02-28
31.	IS 6171 : 1992	Amendment No. 2, March 2001	2001-03-31
32.	IS 6608 : 1978	Amendment No. 4, March 2001	2001-03-31
33.	IS 7123 : 1993	Amendment No. 4, April 2001	2001-04-30
34.	IS 7285 : 1988	Amendment No. 4, February 2001	2001-02-28
35.	IS 7401 : 1987	Amendment No. 1, February 2001	2001-02-28
36.	IS 7669 : 1990	Amendment No. 3, February 2001	2001-02-28
37.	IS 7679 : 1978	Amendment No. 3, February 2001	2001-02-28
38.	IS 7809 (Part 2) : 1977	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
39.	IS 7884 : 1992	Amendment No. 4, April 2001	2001-04-30
40.	IS 8249 : 1994	Amendment No. 1, February 2001	2001-02-28
41.	IS 8423 : 1993	Amendment No. 1, February 2001	2001-02-28
42.	IS 8482 : 1995	Amendment No. 2, March 2001	2001-03-31
43.	IS 8919 (Part 3) : 1978	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
44.	IS 9245 : 1994	Amendment No. 3, February 2001	2001-02-28
45.	IS 9255 : 1995	Amendment No. 2, March 2001	2001-03-31
46.	IS 9339 : 1988	Amendment No. 4, April 2001	2001-04-30
47.	IS 9636 : 1988	Amendment No. 4, April 2001	2001-04-30
48.	IS 9740 : 1981	Amendment No. 4, April 2001	2001-04-30
49.	IS 9832 : 1981	Amendment No. 3, April 2001	2001-04-30
50.	IS 10151 : 1982	Amendment No. 3, December 2000	2000-12-31
51.	IS 10204 : 1982	Amendment No. 4, February 2001	2001-02-28
52.	IS 10998 : 1984	Amendment No. 2, March 2001	2001-03-31
53.	IS 10999 : 1999	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
54.	IS 11142 : 1984	Amendment No. 2, March 2001	2001-03-31
55.	IS 12120 : 1987	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
56.	IS 13849 : 1993	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
57.	IS 13997 : 1994	Amendment No. 1, March 2001	2001-03-31
58.	IS 14287 : 1995	Amendment No. 1, April 2001	2001-04-30
59.	IS 14649 : 1999	Amendment No. 1, February 2001	2001-02-28



Copy of these amendments are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CMD/13 : 5]

SATISH CHANDER, Addl. Director General

नई दिल्ली, 23 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2465.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस/जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या, वर्ष और शीर्षक	नए भारतीय मानक संख्या, अतिरिक्त भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
1	2	3	4
1.	आईएस 538 : 2000—फिनॉल (कार्बोलिक एसिड—विशिष्ट) (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 538 : 1968	2000-11-30
2.	आईएस 1150 : 2000—इमारती लकड़ी की प्रजातियों के लिए व्यापारिक नाम और संक्षिप्त नाम प्रतीक (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1150 : 1976	2000-10-31
3.	आईएस 1460 : 2000—डीजल ईंधन—विशिष्ट (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 1460 : 1995	2000-12-31
4.	आईएस 2141 : 2000—तप्त निमज्जित जस्तीकृत स्ट्रैंड—विशिष्ट (चौथा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 2141 : 1992	2000-12-31
5.	आईएस 2796 : 2000—मोटर गैसोलीन—विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 2796 : 1995	2000-12-31
6.	आईएस 4289 (भाग 2) : 2000—लिफ्ट और अन्य अनुकूलन योग्य संयोजकों के लिए लचीले केबल—विशिष्ट भाग 2 पीवीसी रोधित गोलाकार केबल	—	2000-12-31
7.	आईएस 8076 : 2000—फ्रोजन कटल मछली एवं स्कुइड—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8076 : 1976	2000-12-31
8.	आईएस 8213 : 2000—कृषि ट्रैक्टर ट्रेलर—विशिष्ट (तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8213 : 1987	2000-12-31
9.	आईएस 8383 : 2000—द्रवचालित तरल शक्ति—फिल्टर एलीमेंट—संशोधन अभिन्नता की जांच और प्रथम बुलबुला बिन्दु का निर्धारण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8383 : 1974	2000-12-31

1	2	3	4
10.	आईएस 8532 : 2000—तेल द्रवचालित फिल्टर एलीमेंटों का प्रवाह श्रान्ति अभिलक्षण—परीक्षण विधि (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 8532 : 1977	2000-12-31
11.	आईएस/आईएसओ 9000 : 2000—गुणता प्रबन्ध पद्धति आधारभूत तत्व और शब्दावली (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस/आईएसओ 9000 : 1994	2000-12-31
12.	आईएस/आईएसओ 9001 : 2000—गुणता प्रबन्ध पद्धति—अपेक्षाएं (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस/आईएसओ 9001 : 1994	2000-12-31
13.	आईएस 9001 : (भाग 17/खंड 1) : 2000—पर्यावरण परीक्षणों के लिए मार्गदर्शिका भाग 17 संघट्ट परीक्षण खंड 1 प्रघात परीक्षण (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 9001(भाग 17/खंड. 1) : 1985	2000-12-31
14.	आईएस/आईएसओ 9004 : 2000—गुणता प्रबन्ध पद्धति कार्यकारिता में सुधार के लिए मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त (पांचवां पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस/आईएसओ 9004 : 1994	2000-12-31
15.	आईएस 10117 : 2000—स्टेनलेस स्टील की वस्तुओं, पाइपलाइनों सहित औद्योगिक उपकरणों तथा घटकों की निष्क्रियता की रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 10117 : 1982	2000-12-31
16.	आईएस 10939 : 2000—स्वचल वाहनों के टायर वाल्वों के लिए पदनाम प्रणाली (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 10939 : 1984	2000-11-30
17.	आईएस 10942 : 2000—केरूल—विशिष्ट (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	आईएस 10942 : 1984	2000-12-31
18.	आईएस 12640 (भाग 1) : 2000—घरेलू और समान प्रयोजनों के लिए अवशिष्ट करंट चालित सर्किट नियोजक भाग 1 समेकित अतिधारा संरक्षण रक्षित सर्किट नियोजक	—	2000-12-31
19.	आईएस 14856 : 2000—आंतरिक उपयोग के लिए कांच रेशा प्रबलित प्लास्टिक (जी आर पी) के बख्खोनुमा दरवाजों के शटर—विशिष्ट	—	2000-10-31
20.	आईएस 14858 : 2000—कंक्रीट एवं मोर्टार के परीक्षण के लिए प्रयुक्त मशीन—अपेक्षाएं	—	2000-11-30
21.	आईएस 14859 : 2000—हिन्दी (देवनागरी) स्टेंसिल टेम्प्लेटों और पैन की टिपों के लिए विशिष्ट	—	2000-10-31
22.	आईएस 14872 (भाग 1) : 2000—बाल स्कू भाग 1 शब्दावली और अभिन्नाम	—	2000-10-31
23.	आईएस 14875 : 2000—संपीडित वायु फिल्टर—मूल्यांकन प्राचल	—	2000-11-30

1	2	3	4
24	आईएस 14886 : 2000—स्विच मोड पावर सप्लाय—विशिष्ट	—	2000-12-31
25	आईएस 14888 : 2000—बीएसडब्ल्यूआर मीटर—कार्यकारिता की अपेक्षाएं	—	2000-12-31
26	आईएस 14889 : 2000—कार्बन-ब्रश के लिए टैम्पिंग हेतु चूर्ण—विशिष्ट	—	2000-12-31
27	आईएस 14895 : 2000—नेत्र चिकित्सा उपकरण—वालटन्स नाम के 1 एवं 1.5 मि.मी. चौड़े स्टेनलेस स्टील के बने बाहरीय तत्व के स्पड—विशिष्ट	—	2000-12-31
28	आईएस 14892 : 2000—ब्रेडफिन—ताजी एवं फ्रोजन—विशिष्ट	—	2000-12-31
29	आईएस 14897 : 2000—लैम्पों के लिए ग्लास बल्ब अभिनाम—मार्गदर्शिका	—	2000-12-31
30	आईएस 14899 : 2000—स्वचल उपयोग के लिए द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस (एलपीजी) के धारक—विशिष्ट	—	2000-12-31

इन भारतीय मानकों की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9 बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, चण्डीगढ़ तथा मुम्बई और शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे एवं तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. के. प्र. वि./13 : 2]

सतीश चन्द्र, अपर महानिदेशक

New Delhi, the 23rd August, 2001

**S.O. 2465.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Establishment
1	2	3	4
1	IS 538 : 2000—Phenol (Carbolic Acid)—Specification (Second Revision)	IS 538 : 1968	2000-11-30
2	IS 1150 : 2000—Trade Names and Abbreviated Symbols for Timber Species (Third Revision)	IS 1150 : 1976	2000-10-31
3	IS 1460 : 2000—Diesel Fuels—Specification (Fourth Revision)	IS 1460 : 1995	2000-12-31
4	IS 2141 : 2000—Hot Dip Galvanized. Stay Strand Specification (Fourth Revision)	IS 2141 : 1992	2000-12-31

1	2	3	4
5.	IS 2796 : 2000—Motor Gasolines— Specification (Third Revision)	IS 2796 : 1995	2000-12-31
6.	IS 4289 (Part 2) : 2000—Flexible Cables for Lifts and other Flexible Connections—Specification Part 2 : PVC Insulated Circular Cables	—	2000-12-31
7.	IS 8076 : 2000—Frozen Cuttle Fish and Squid— Specification (First Revision)	IS 8076 : 1976	2000-12-31
8.	IS 8213 : 2000—Agricultural Tractor Trailer— Specification (Third Revision)	IS 8213 : 1987	2000-12-31
9.	IS 8383 : 2000—Hydraulic Fluid Power— Filter Elements—Verification of Fabrication Integrity and Determination of the First Bubble Point (First Revision)	IS 8383 : 1974	2000-12-31
10.	IS 8532 : 2000—Flow Fatigue Characteristics of Oil Hydraulic Filter Elements—Method of Test (First Revision)	IS 8532 : 1977	2000-12-31
11.	IS/ISO 9000 : 2000—Quality Management Systems—Fundamentals and Vocabulary (Second Revision)	IS/ISO 9000 : 1994	2000-12-31
12.	IS/ISO 9001 : 2000—Quality Management Systems—Requirements (Second Revision)	IS/ISO 9001 : 1994	2000-12-31
13.	IS 9001 : (Part 17/Sec 1) : 2000—Guidance for Environmental Testing Part 17 : Impact Test Section 1 : Shock Test (Test Ea) (First Revision)	IS 9001(Part 17/Sec. 1) : 1985	2000-12-31
14.	IS/ISO 9004 : 2000—Quality Management Systems—Guidelines for Performance Improvements (Fifth Revision)	IS/ISO 9004 : 1987	2000-12-31
15.	IS 10117 : 2000—Code of Practice for Passivation of Stainless Steel Articles, Industrial Equipments and Components Including Pipelines (First Revision)	IS 10117 : 1982	2000-12-31
16.	IS 10939 : 2000—Designation System for Tyre Tube Valves for Automotive Vehicles (First Revision)	IS 10939 : 1984	2000-11-30

1	2	3	4
17	IS 10942 : 2000—Ferrule— Specification (First Revision)	IS 10942 : 1984	2000-12-31
18	IS 12640 (Part 1) : 2000—Residual Current Operated Circuit-Breakers for Household and Similar Uses Part 1 : Circuit-Breakers without Integral Overcurrent Protection (RCCBs)	—	2000-12-31
19	IS 14856 : 2000—Glass Fibre Reinforced Plastic (GRP) Panel Type Door Shutters for Internal Use—Specification	—	2000-10-31
20	IS 14858 : 2000—Compression Testing Machine used for Testing of Concrete and Mortar— Requirements	—	2000-11-30
21	IS 14859 : 2000—Specification for Hindi (Devanagari) Stencil Templates and Pen Tips	—	2000-10-31
22	IS 14872 (Part 1) : 2000—Ball Screws Part 1 : Vocabulary and Designation	—	2000-10-31
23	IS 14875 : 2000—Compressed Air Filters— Evaluation Parameters	—	2000-11-30
24	IS 14886 : 2000—Switch Mode Power Supply—Specification	—	2000-12-31
25	IS 14888 : 2000—VSWR Meter— Performance Requirements	—	2000-12-31
26	IS 14889 : 2000—Copper Tamping Powder for Carbon Brushes—Specification	—	2000-12-31
27	IS 14895 : 2000—Ophthalmic Instruments— Spuds, Foreign Body—Waltons Sizes 1 and 1.5 mm Wide, Stainless Steel—Specification	—	2000-12-31
28	IS 14892 : 2000—Threadfin—Fresh and Frozen—Specification	—	2000-12-31
29	IS 14897 : 2000—Glass Bulb Designation System for Lamps—Guide	—	2000-12-31
30	IS 14899 : 2000—Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Containers for Automotive Use—Specification	—	2000-12-31

Copy of these standards are available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices New Delhi, Calcutta, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. CMD/13-2]  
SATISH CHANDER, Addl. Director General

## उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

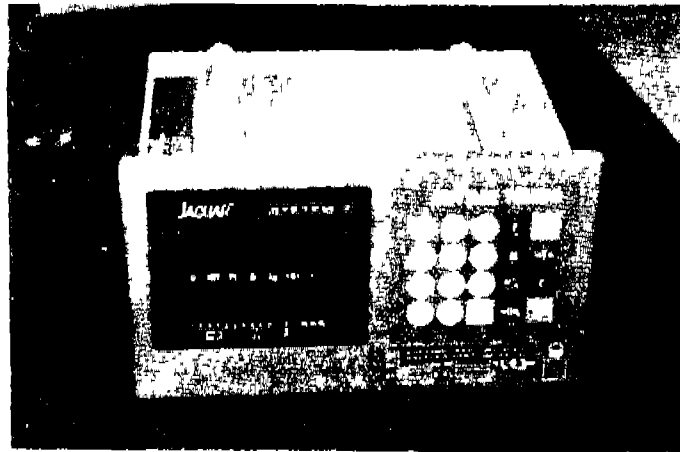
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2466. — केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो स्कैल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, 1900 पोलेरिस पार्कवे कोलम्बस, ओहियो, यू एस ए द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स आई टी सी लि., आई एल टी डी, चिराला-523157 द्वारा उपयोग किए गए मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "0958" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रेस स्केल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/70 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 250 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्राम है। मत्पापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके स्थापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  और  $5 \times 10^4$  है, जिसमें k घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21 (10)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

## MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2466.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform Press Scale-type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "0958" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo Scales & Systems, 1900, Polaris Parkway, Columbus, Ohio, U S A. and used by M/s I.T.C Limited, ILTD, Churla-523 157 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/70.

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 250 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(10)/2001]

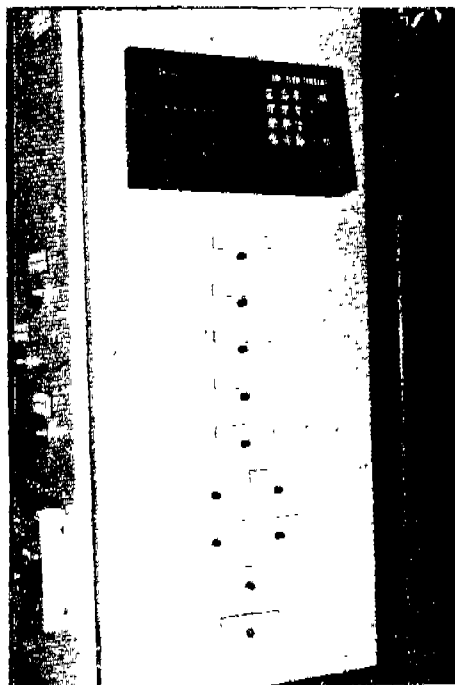
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2467.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, 1900 पोलेरिस पार्कवे कोलम्बस, ओहियो, यू एस ए द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स आई टी सी लि., आई एल टी डी, चिराला-523157 द्वारा उपयोग किए गए मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "2158" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वच्छालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फॉर्म चेक स्केल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/71 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 250 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21 (10)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

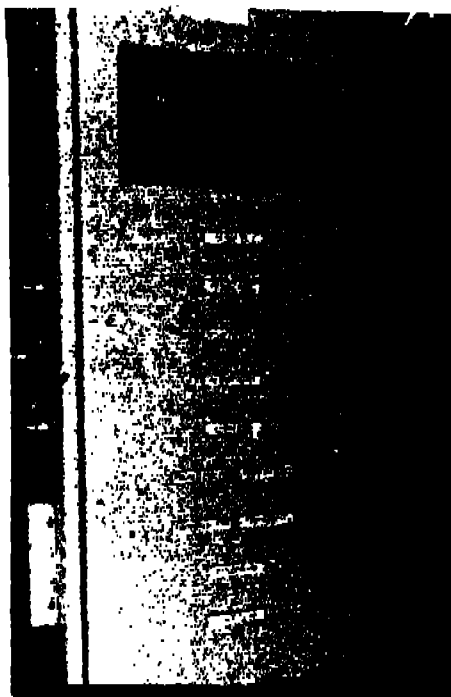


New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2467.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform Check Scale-type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "2158" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler Toledo Scales & Systems, 1900, Polaris Parkway, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A. and used by M/s. I.T.C. Limited, ILTD, Chirala-523 157 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/71;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 250 kg and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(10)/2001]

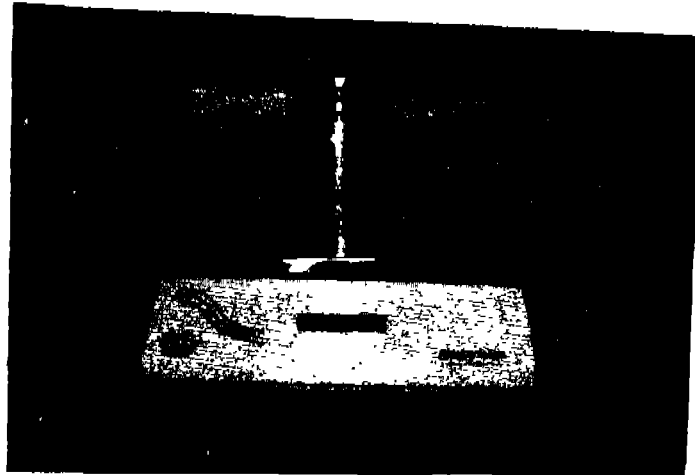
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2468.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेन्ट्रल इंडिया स्केल्स, 116/सी छत्रपति नगर, छत्रपति सभाग्राम के पीछे, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले टी टी बी श्रृंखला के स्वतः पूर्वक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सत्यम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/90 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है, जिसमें K धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21 (18)/2001]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2468.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "TTB" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy Class III) and with brand name "SATHYAM" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Central India Scales 116/C, Chhatrapati Nagar, Behind Chhatrapati Sabhagram, Nagpur-440 015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/90;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^K$ ,  $2 \times 10^K$ ,  $5 \times 10^K$ , K being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(18)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2469. — केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सेन्ट्रल इंडिया स्केल्स, 116/सी छत्रपति नगर, छत्रपति सभाग्राम के पीछे, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले पी एफ एस श्रृंखला के स्वतः पृथक्, अम्लचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सत्यम" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/91 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है, जिसमें K धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक हैं या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21 (18)/2001]

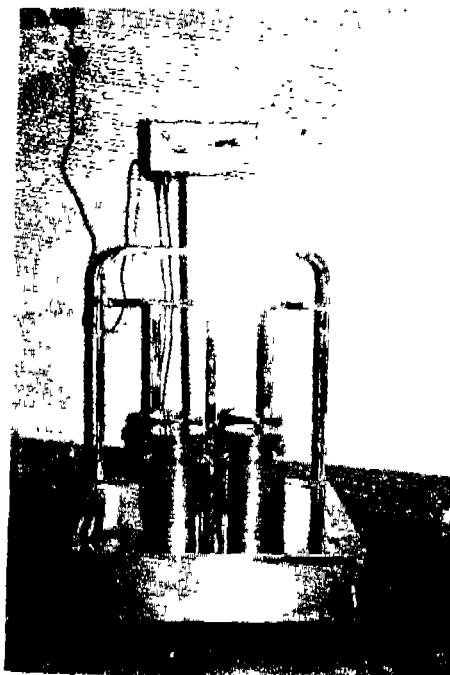
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2469.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PFS" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SATHYAM" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Central India Scales 116/C, Chhatrapati Nagar, Behind Chhatrapati Sabhagram, Nagpur-440 015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/91,

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(18)/2001]

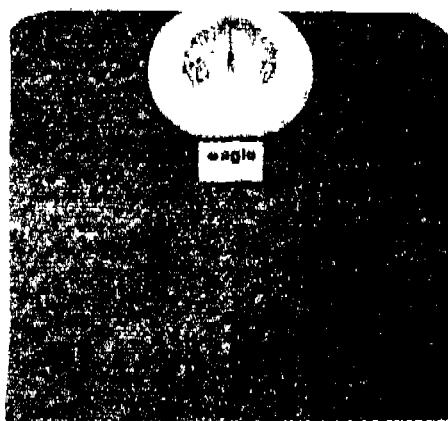
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2470.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ई. जी. कांटावाला प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 28/1 ओल्ड नगर, मुंधवा रोड, दामादर नगर कार्यालय : नगर रोड, खरदी, पुणे-411014 द्वारा विनिर्मित सामान्य यथाथता वर्ग (यथाथता वर्ग IV) वाले "निकाट" शृंखला के स्वतः सूक्ष्म, अस्थचालित, तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्रकार की वैयक्तिक तोलन स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/79 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा अस्थचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्रकार का) है जिसका डायल वर्गाकार है और अधिकतम क्षमता 125 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 500 ग्रा. है।



केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक "ई" मान के तत्समान 100 से 1000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  के हैं जिसमें k धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (12)/2001]

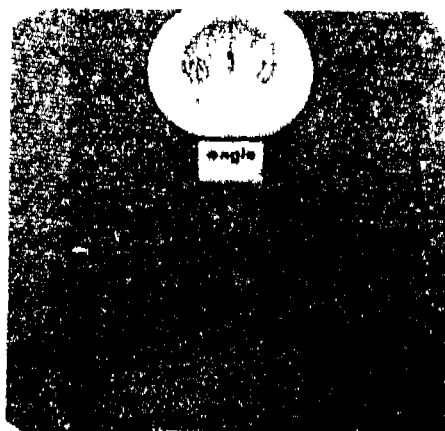
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2470.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Mechanical type personal weighing scale) weighing instrument of "Nikat" series of ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class IV) and with brand name "EAGLE" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s E.G Kantawalla Private Limited, 28/1, Old Nagar, Mundhwa Road, Damadar Nagar, Off Nagar Road, Kharadi, Pune-411 014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/79;

The said model (figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical type) with square dial and with a maximum capacity of 125 kg and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 500 g.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 150 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(12)/2001]

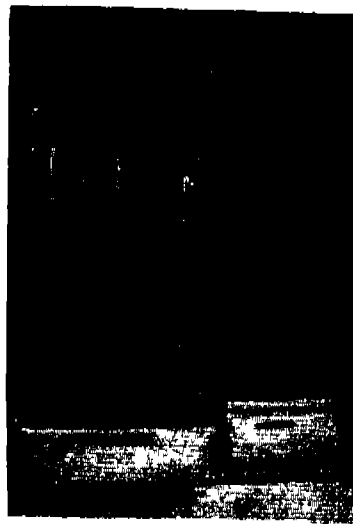
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2471.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ई. जी. कांटावाला प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 28/1 ओल्ड नगर मुंघवा रोड, दामादर नगर कार्यालय : नगर रोड, खरदी, पुणे-411014 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ई एल टी” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, दोहरी रेंज के अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ईगल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/78 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 75 कि.ग्रा. तक 10 ग्रा. और 75 कि.ग्रा. से ऊपर 150 कि.ग्रा. तक 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  या  $5 \times 10^k$  है, जिसमें  $k$  जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (12)/2001]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान,

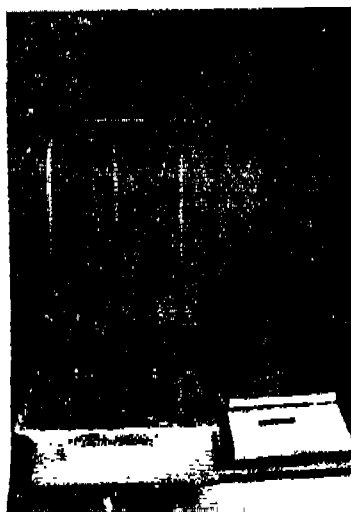


New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2471.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, dual range (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ELD" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "EAGLE" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s E.G. Kantawalla Private Limited, 28/1, Old Nagar, Mundhwa Road, Damadar Nagar, Off : Nagar Road, Kharadi, Pune-411 014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/78;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument (dual range) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 40 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 g upto 75 kg and 20 g above 75 kg upto 150 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(12)/2001]

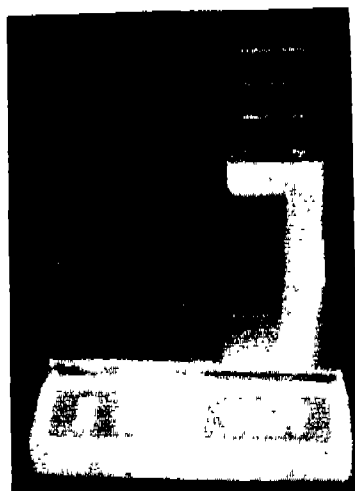
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2472,—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 28/1 ओल्ड नगर, मुंधवा रोड, दामादर नगर कार्यालय : नगर रोड, खरदी, पुणे-411014 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ई एल टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, दोहरी रेंज के अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/77 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण (दोहरी रेंज का) है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 15 कि.ग्रा. तक 2 ग्रा. और 15 कि.ग्रा. से 30 कि.ग्रा. तक 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल की संख्या (एन) 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  के है, जिसमें k घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (12)/2001]

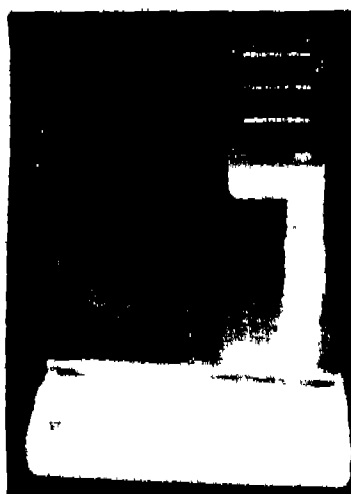
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2472.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, dual range (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ELT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class IIJ) and with brand name "EAGLE" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. E.G. Kantawalla Private Limited, 28/1, Old Nagar, Mundhwa Road, Damadar Nagar, Off : Nagar Road, Kharadi, Pune-411 014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/77,

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument (dual range) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g upto 15 kg and 5g above 15 kg upto 30kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(12)/2001]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2473.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ई जी कांटावाला प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 28/1 ओल्ड नगर, मुंधवा रोड, दामादर नगर कार्यालय : नगर रोड, खरदी, पुणे-411014 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "ई एल टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार, मद की गणना करने वाला) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ईगल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/76 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में और 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल की संख्या (एन) 5,000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  है, जिसमें  $k$  घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (12)/2001]

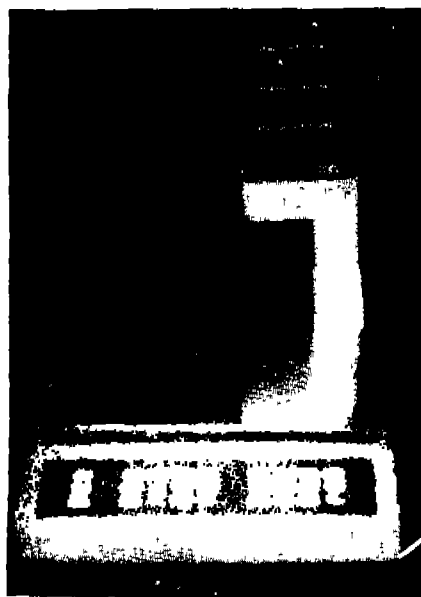
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2473.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top piece counting type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ELB" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "EAGLE" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s E.G. Kantawalla Private Limited, 28/1, Old Nagar, Mundhwa Road, Damadar Nagar, Off : Nagar Road, Kharadi, Pune-411 014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/76;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 12 kg and minimum capacity of 20 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(12)/2001]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2474.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एल्डर इस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डब्ल्यू-345, टी टी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, राखाले, नवी मुंबई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित "एल्डरपैन 4000 डी" शृंखला की, अकक सूचन सहित स्वचालित भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एल्डरपैन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) ओर जिस अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/36 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) किरा, उत्पाद के किसी विशिष्ट भार को पैक करने के लिए लोड सेल पर आधारित स्वचालित भरण मशीन है। मशीन "कोर्स" और "फाइन" पद्धति द्वारा ड्रम, केन और थैले भरने के लिए उपयोग की जाती है। 50 ग्राम के मापमान अंतराल के साथ इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. है। यह 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (16)/97]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2474.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render its accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic filling machine with digital indication of 'Elderpan 4000 D' series and with brand name "ELDERPAN" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Elder Instruments Private Limited, W-345, T.T.C. Industrial Area, Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400 701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/36,



The said model (figure given) is an automatic filling machine based on load cell to pack a given weight of a product. The machine is used for filling drums, cans and bags in the 'coarse' and 'fine' modes. The maximum capacity is of 300kg with a scale interval of 50g. It operates on 220 Volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

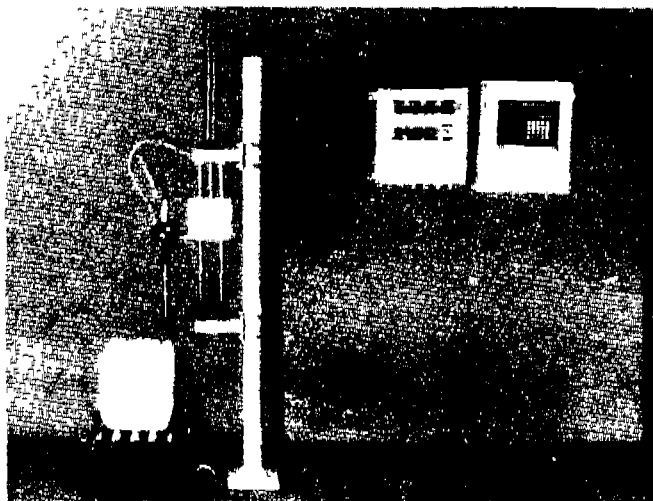
[F.No. WM-21(16)/97]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2475.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एल्डर इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डब्ल्यू-345, टी टी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, राबाले, नवी मुंबई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एल्डरपेन 4000 सी” शृंखला की, अंकक मृचन सहित स्वचालित तोलन मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एल्डरपेन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/37 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) किसी उत्पाद के किसी विशिष्ट भार को पैक करने के लिए स्लोड सेल पर आधारित एक तोलन मशीन है। मशीन “कोर्स” और “फाइन” पद्धति द्वारा ड्रम, केन और धैले भरने के लिए उपयोग की जाती है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है और मापमान अन्तराल 5 ग्राम है। यह 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

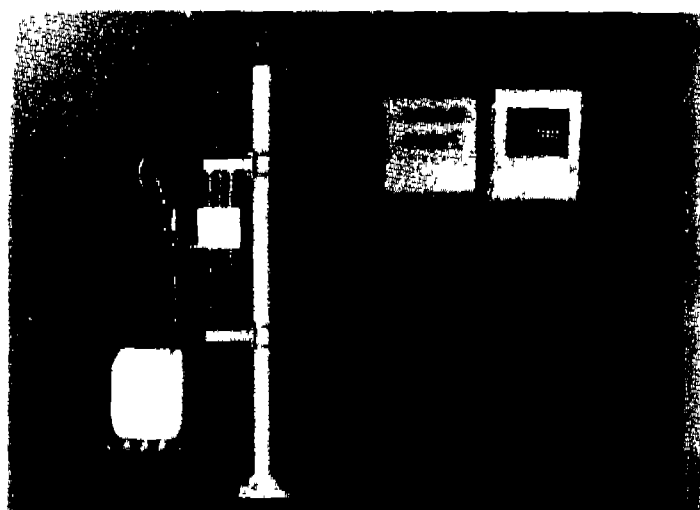
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (16)/97]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2475.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render its accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic weighing machine of 'Elderpan 4000 C' series with digital indication and with brand name "ELDERPAN" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Elder Instruments Private Limited, W-345, T.T.C. Industrial Area, Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400 701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/37;



The said model (figure given) is an automatic weighing machine based on load cell to pack a given weight of a product. The machine is used for filling drums, cans and bags in the 'coarse' and 'fine' modes. The maximum capacity is of 20kg with a scale interval of 5g. It operates on 220 Volt, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply

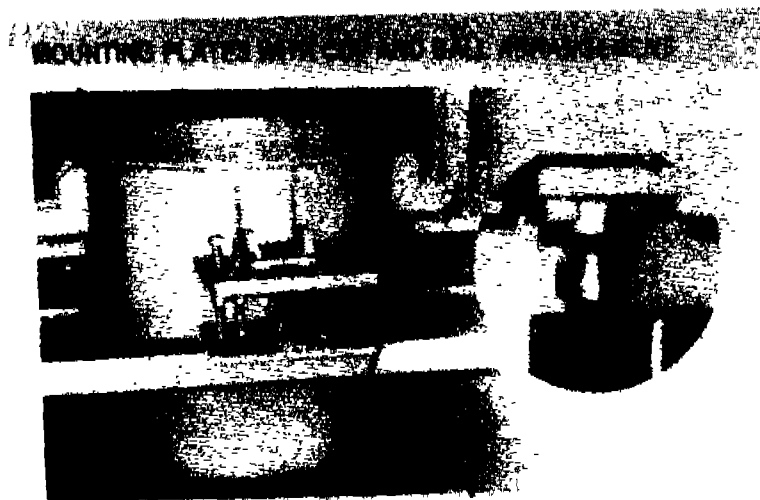
[F.No WM-21(16)/97]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2476. —केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एल्डर इंस्ट्रूमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डब्ल्यू-345, टी टी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, राबाले, नवी मुंबई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एल्डरपेन 4000 टी” शृंखला की, अंकक सूचन सहित स्वचालित तोलन मशीन (टंकी और बैच प्रणाली) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एल्डरपेन” है। (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/38 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति) किसी उत्पाद के किसी विशिष्ट भार को पैक करने के लिए लोड सेल पर आधारित एक स्वचालित तोलन मशीन (टंकी और बैच प्रणाली) है। मशीन “कोर्स” और “फाइन” पद्धति द्वारा टंकियां भरने और बैच तोलन के लिए उपयोग की जाती है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और मापमान अन्तराल 50 ग्राम है। यह 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (16)/97]

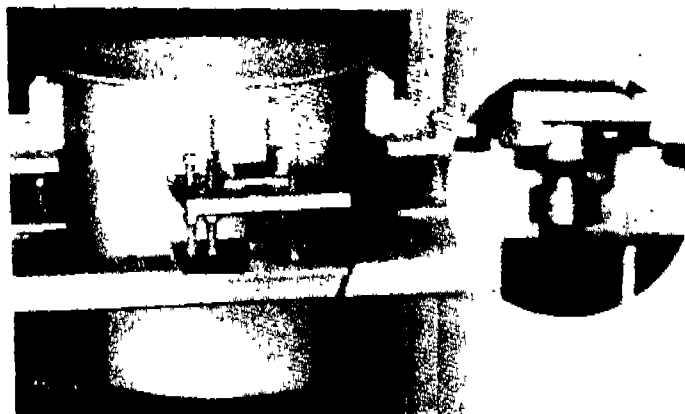
पी.ए. कृष्णभूति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2476.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render its accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic weighing machine (tank and batch system) with digital indication of 'Elderpan 4000-T' series and with brand name "ELDERPAN" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Elder Instruments Private Limited, W-345, T T C. Industrial Area, Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400 701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/38;

**MOUNTING PLATES WITH CUP AND BALL ARRANGEMENT**



The said model (figure given) is an automatic weighing machine (tank and batch system) based on load cell to pack a given weight of a product. The machine is used for filling tanks and batch weighing in the 'coarse' and 'fine' modes. The maximum capacity is of 300kg with a scale interval of 50g. It operates on 220 Volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

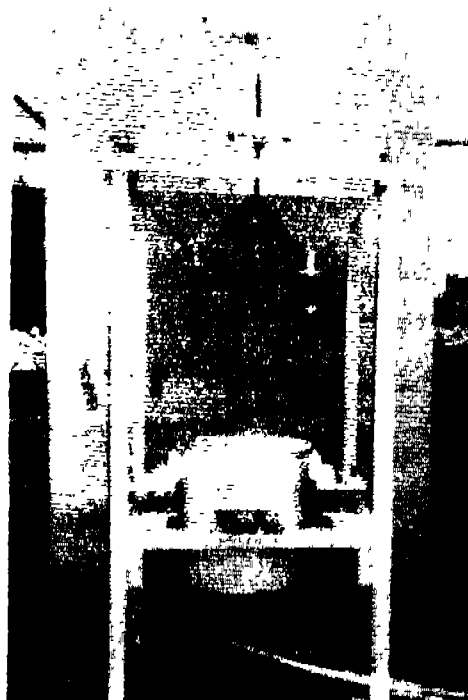
[F.No. WM-21(16)/97]

P.A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2477.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एल्डर इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डब्ल्यू-345, टी टी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, राबाले, नवी मुंबई-400 701 द्वारा विनिर्मित “एल्डरपेन 4000 टी” शृंखला की, अंकक सूचन सहित स्वचालित तोलन मशीन (टंकी और बैच प्रणाली) के माडल का, जिम्मे ब्रांड का नाम “एल्डरपेन” है जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/39 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति) किसी उत्पाद के किसी विशिष्ट भार को पैक करने के लिए लोड सेल पर आधारित एक स्वचालित तोलन मशीन (टंकी और बैच प्रणाली) है। मशीन “कोर्स” और “फाइन” पद्धति द्वारा टंकियां भरने और बैच तोलन के लिए उपयोग की जाती है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि.ग्रा. और मापमान अन्तराल 1 कि.ग्राम है। यह 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

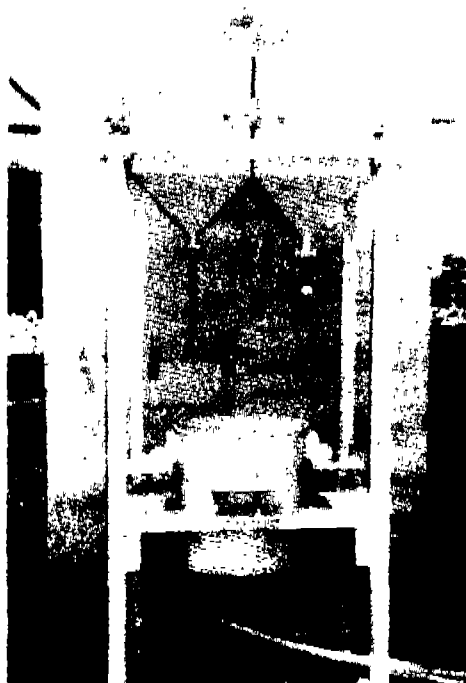
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (16)/97]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2477.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render its accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic weighing machine (tank and batch system) with digital indication of 'Elderpan 4000-T' series and with brand name "ELDERPAN" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Elder Instruments Private Limited, W-345, T.T.C. Industrial Area, Rabale, Navi Mumbai-400 701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/39.



The said model (figure given) is an automatic weighing machine (tank and batch system) based on load cell to pack a given weight of a product. The machine is used for filling tank and batch weighing in the 'coarse' and 'fine' modes. The maximum capacity is of 5000 kg with a scale interval of 1 kg. It operates on 220 Volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F.No. WM-21(16)/97]

P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2478.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कं. लि., होसुर रोड, आदुगोदी, बंगलौर-560030 द्वारा विनिर्मित एफ वी एस-3051-एस क्यू श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित भराई मशीन (ऑंगर फिलर प्रकार) के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ऑंगर फिलर टाइप एफ वी एस 3051" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/74 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त माडल एक स्वचालित भराई मशीन (ऑंगर फिलर) है। यह स्थिर शीर्ष के नीचे गुरुत्व संभार के सिद्धांत पर कार्य करता है। मशीन को अधिकतम 80 मि.मी. तक के ऑंगर पेंच के व्यास पर निर्भर करते हुए 15 मि.लि. से 12000 मि.लि. के बीच किसी भी रेंज या समतुल्य भार का परिधान करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह उत्पाद विनिर्देशों और धेंली की मात्रा पर निर्भर करते हुए 30 धेंली प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन, मिल्क पाउडर, कॉफी पाउडर, पिसे हुए भसाले, दूध पाउडर, रसायन और भेषजी पाउडर आदि जैसे अमुक्त प्रवाह उत्पादों को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है। यह 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फौ. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (24)/98]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2478.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render its accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic filling machine (Augar filler type) of FVS 3051-SQ series) and with brand name "Augar filler type FVS 3051" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Motor Industries Co. Ltd, Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560 030 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/74;



The said model is an automatic filling machine (Auger filler) It works on the principle of gravity feed under constant head. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 15 ml to 12000 ml or of equivalent weight depending upon the diameter of Augur screw to a maximum of 80 mm It can fill 30 pouches per minute (maximum) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the pouch The machine is designed to fill non-free flowing products such as milk powder, coffee powder, ground spices, tooth powder, chemical and Pharmaceutical powder etc. It operates on 220 Volt and frequency 50 Hertz alternate current power supply

[F.No. WM-21(24)/98]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 मितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2479.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल ( नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें ) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 ( 1976 का 60 ) और बाट और माप मानक ( माडलों का अनुमोदन ) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा ( 7 ) और उपधारा ( 8 ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मोटर इंडस्ट्रीज कं. लि., होंसुर रोड, आदुगोदी, बंगलौर-560030 द्वारा विनिर्मित डी पी- 1000 श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भराई मशीन पिस्टन फिलर के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "द्रव मात्रा पम्प" ( पिस्टन फिलर प्रकार का ) है ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है ) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/75 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त माडल एक स्वचालित भराई मशीन ( पिस्टन फिलर ) है। यह स्थिर शीर्ष के नीचे गुरुत्व संभार के सिद्धान्त पर कार्य करती है। मशीन को पैक आकारों और द्रव की श्यानता पर निर्भर रहते हुए 2 ग्रा. से 1000 ग्रा. के बीच के किसी रेंज का परिदान करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह 25 से 35 थैली प्रति मिनट ( अधिकतम ) भर सकती है। मशीन वनस्पति तेल, घी, वनस्पति, मार्जरीन आदि जैसे द्रव उत्पादों को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है। यह 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 ( 24 )/98 ]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2479.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic filling machine (Piston filler) of DP 1000 series and with brand name "liquid dosing pump" (piston filler type) (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Motor Industries Co Ltd., Hosur Road, Adugodi, Bangalore-560 030 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/75;



The said model is an automatic filling machine (piston filler). It works on the principle of gravity feed under constant head. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 2 g to 1000 g depending upon the pack sizes and viscosity of the liquids. It can fill 25 to 35 pouches per minute (maximum). The machine is designed to fill liquid products such as vegetable oils, ghee, vanaspathi, margarine etc. It operates on 440 Volts and frequency 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F. No. WM-21(24)/98]

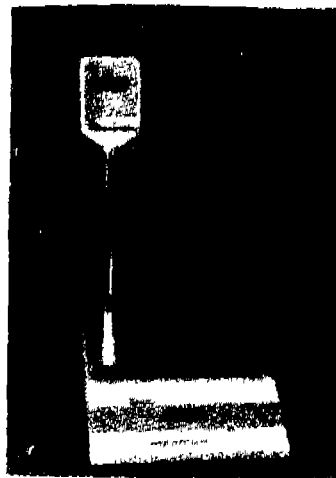
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2480.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एडप्रो आटोमेशन प्रा.लि., 9/1, श्री लक्ष्मी रंगास्वामी नीलया थम्पपा कंपाउंड, नेताजी नगर टी दसारहल्ली, बंगलौर-560057 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ए डी एस-टी टी" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एडप्रो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/55 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त माडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

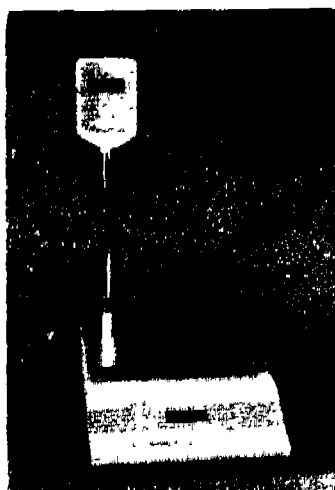
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21 (24)/2001]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2480.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ADS-TT" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ADPRO" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Adpro Automation Pvt. Ltd., No 9/1, Sri Lakshmi Rangaswamy Nilya, Thammappa compound, Nethaji Nagar, T. Dasarhalli, Bangalore-560 057 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/55;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 20 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(24)/2001]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2481.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एडप्रो आटोमेशन प्रा.लि., सं. 9/1 श्री लक्ष्मी रंगास्वामी नीलया थमप्पा कंपाउंड, नेताजी नगर टी दसारहल्ली, बंगलौर-560057 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "ए डी एस-पी एफ" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एडप्रो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/56 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$  है जिसमें  $k$  घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (24)/2001]

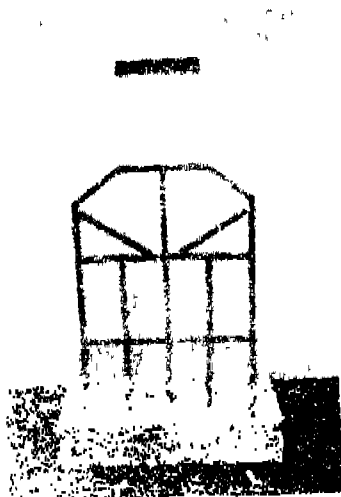
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2481.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ADS-PF" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ADPRO" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Adpro Automation Pvt Ltd, No 9/1, Sri Lakshmi Rangaswamy Nilaya, Thammappa Compound, Nethaji Nagar, T. Dasarhalli, Bangalore-560 057 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/56;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 200 kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz/alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(24)/2001]

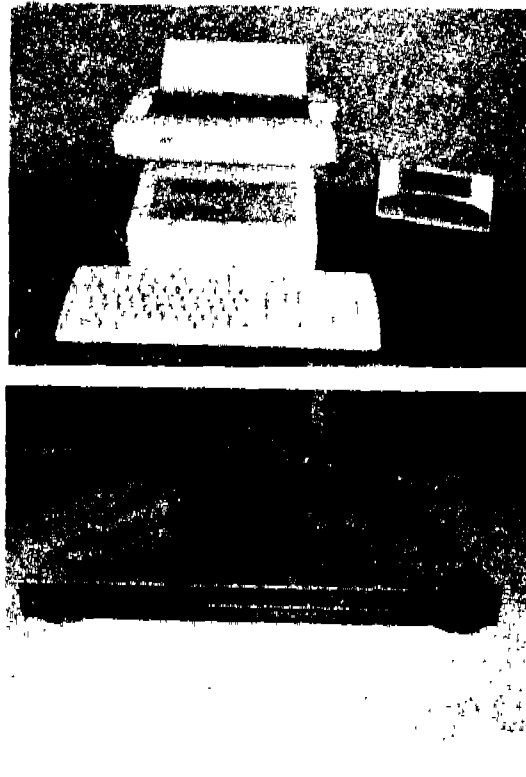
P.A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2482.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एडप्रो आटोमेशन प्रा. लि., 9/1 श्री लक्ष्मी रंगास्वामी नीलया धमप्पा कम्पाउंड, नेताजी नगर, टी दसारहल्ली, बंगलौर-560057 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ए डी एस-डब्ल्यू बी” शृंखला के स्वतः संचक, अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे-ब्रिज) (मल्टी लोड सेल प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एडप्रो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/57 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। भारग्राही आयताकार का है, जिसकी भुजाएं  $9 \times 3$  मि.मी. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी न्यूनतम क्षमता 3 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$  है जिसमें  $k$  घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

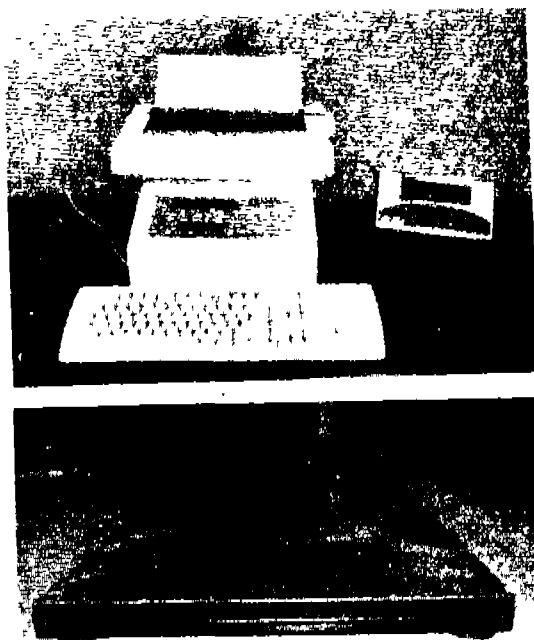
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (24)/2001]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2482.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (weigh bridge, type) (Multi load cell type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “ADS-WB” series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name “ADPRO” (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Adpro Automation Pvt Ptd, No. 9/1, Sri Lakshmi Rangaswamy Nilya, Thammappa Compound, Nethaji Nagar, T Dasarhalli, Bangalore-560 057 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/57;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.



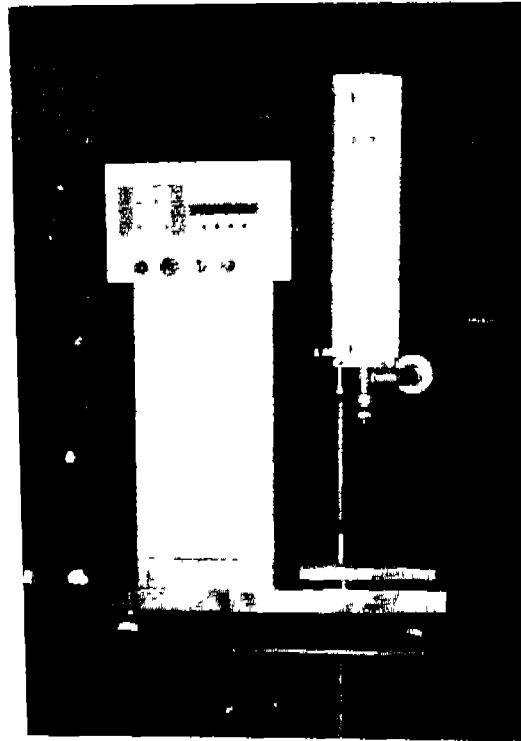
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with minimum capacity above 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(24)/2001]  
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2483.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) खाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और खाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एडप्रो आटोमेशन प्रा लि, 9/1 श्री लक्ष्मी रंगाम्बामी नीलया, थमप्पा कम्पाउंड, नेताजी नगर, टी दसारहल्ली, बंगलूर-560057 द्वारा विनिर्मित “ए डी पी-एल एफ” श्रृंखला की स्वतः संचालित अंकक सृजन सहित तोलन मशीन (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एडप्रो” है (जिसे हमने इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) ओर जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/58 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती हैं।



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक ऐसी तोलन मशीन है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। यह उत्पाद विनिर्देशों और पाउच की मात्रा पर निर्भर करते हुए, 12 पाउच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन को मुक्त प्रवाह वाले उत्पादों जैसे चाय, चीनी, चावल, बीज, कनफैक्शनरी, बिस्कुट, आलू चिप्स को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (24)/2001]

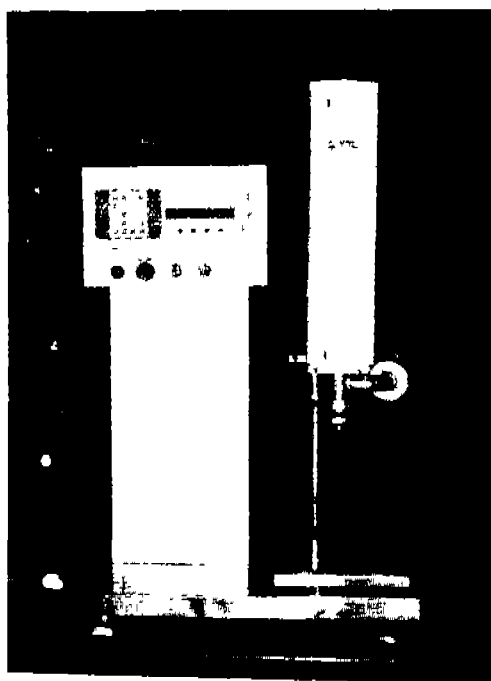
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2483.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic filling machine, (Platform type) with digital indication of "ADP-LF" series and with brand name "ADPRO" manufactured by M/s. Adpro Automation Pvt Ltd., No. 9/1, Sri Lakshmi Rangaswamy Nilya, Thammappa Compound, Nethaji Nagar, T Dasarahalli, Bangalore-560 057 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/58;



The model is a automatic Weighing machine with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 500g. The scale interval (e) is 10g. It can fill 12 pouches per minute (maximum) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the pouch. The machine is designed to fill solid free flowing products such as Tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionary, biscuits, potato chips. The light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. It operates on 440 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

[F.No. WM-21(24)/2001]

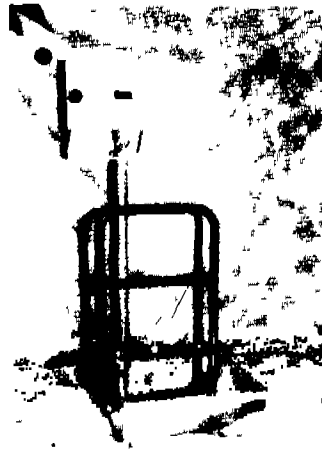
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2484.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जय इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सी-64 टी टी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, तुरभे, जिला ठाणे, नवी मुंबई-400075 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “फ्लैक्सी-वे-जे पी पी” शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “जयपान” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/64 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ , और  $5 \times 10^4$  है, जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (26)/2001]

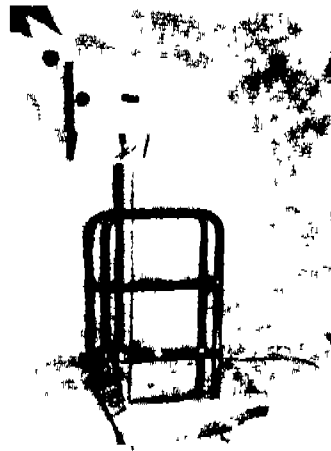
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2484.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "Flexiweigh-JPP" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "JAYPAN" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Jay Instruments & Systems Private Limited, C-64, TTC Industrial Area, Turbhe, District Thane, Navi Mumbai-400 075 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/64,

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'c' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(26)/2001]

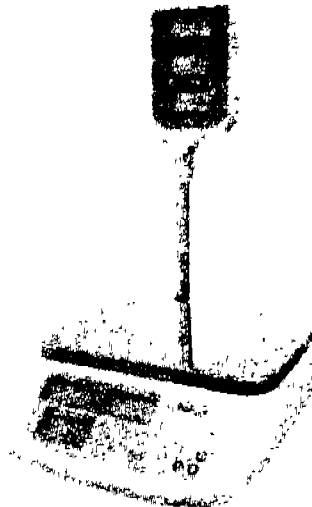
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2485.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मेटलर-टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, अमर हिल, साकी बिहार रोड, पोवई, मुंबई-400072 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "मिनि टाइगर" श्रृंखला के स्वतः संचालित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेटलर टोलेडो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/61 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) दोहरी रेंज का एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में तथा सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका 'ई' मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है, जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

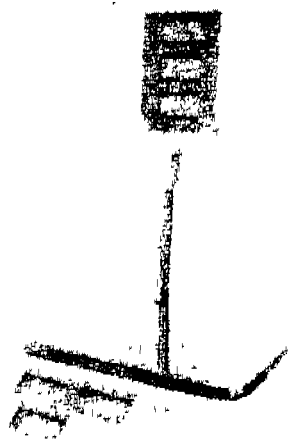
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (29)/2001]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2485.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "Mini Tiger" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Mettler-Toledo India Private Limited, Amar Hill, Sakin Vihar Road, Mumbai -400 072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/61.

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \cdot 10^k$ ,  $2 \cdot 10^k$ ,  $5 \cdot 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured

[F No WM-21(29)/2001]

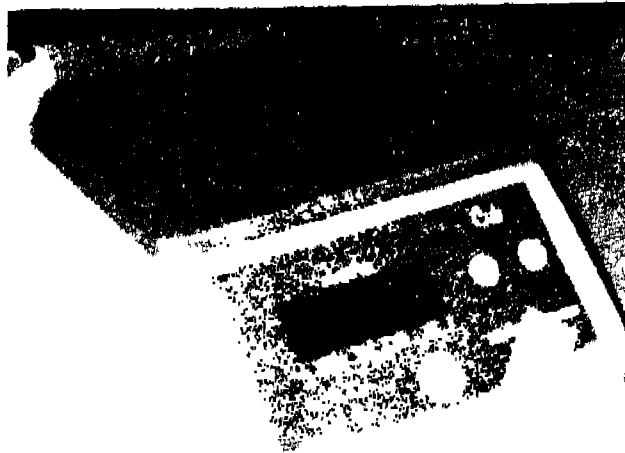
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2486.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मेटलर टोलेडो इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, अमर हिल, साकी विहार रोड, पोवई, मुंबई-400072 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “कब” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, दोहरी रेंज के तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मेटलर टोलेडो” है (जिस मामले में इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2001/60 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) दोहरी रेंज का एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 7.5 कि.ग्र. तक की क्षमता तक 2 ग्र. और 7.5 कि.ग्र. से 15 कि.ग्र. रेंज की क्षमता रेंज में 5 ग्र. है। इसमें एक आर्धयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आर्धयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के डमी मंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्र. से 2 ग्र. तक के 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्राम या अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका 'ई' मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

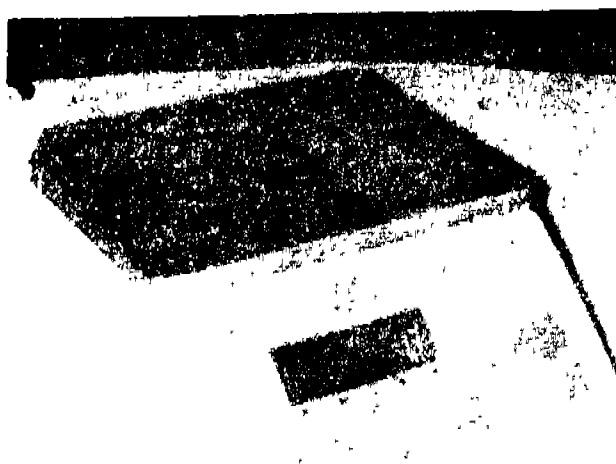
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (29)/2001]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September 2001

**S.O. 2486.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, dual range (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of 'CUB' series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "METTLER TOLEDO" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s Mettler Toledo India Private Limited, Amar Hill, Sakin Vihar Road Mumbai-400 072 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/61,

The said model (figure given) is a dual range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 40 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g upto capacity of 7.5 kg and 5 g in the capacity range 7.5 kg to 15 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufacture by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(29)/2001]  
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

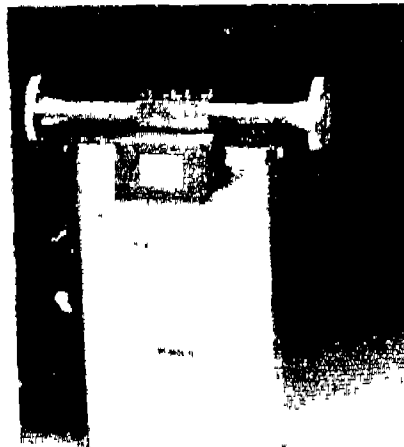
नई दिल्ली, 7 मितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2487.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा फिजीकलिश टेकनिशे बृन्डेसेन्सटाल्ट बरौनशवीग अण्ड बर्लिंन द्वारा अनुमदन अनुमोदन और परीक्षण के साथ प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दा गद् आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा,

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स रिनोइक मास अण्ड जी एम बी एच ओडेल् डामेन और शेकविन फ्लो मीटर इंडिया लिमिटेड, 4/साइट IV (साहिबाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया) गाजियाबाद-201010 द्वारा भारत में विक्रय किए गए विनिर्मित आर एच ई पारेपक वाले आर एच एम 15 शृंखला के आर एच एम ट्रांसड्यूसर जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "रिनाइक मास फ्लो मीटर" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2001/21 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

प्रकाश उत्पन्नक ट्रायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

यह मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) सन्नति द्रवों और गैसों के मापन के लिए कोरियोलिस बल सिद्धांत का उपयोग करके द्रवों (जल से भिन्न) के लिए एक मात्र है। माप का रेंज 0.004-80 कि.ग्रा./मि. है।



यह केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उपरोक्त इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत गैसों के लिए आर एच एम 007, 01, 03, 04, 06, 08, 12, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 और 80 और साथ ही आर एच एम 03, 06, 08 और 12 प्रकारों के हैं, द्रवों के लिए अन्य मीटर हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम 21 (59)/2000]  
पी. ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

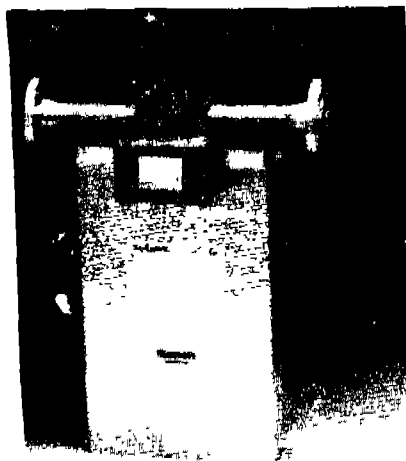


New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2487.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with model approval and test results, granted by Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt, Braunschweig und Berlin is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the Meters for liquids (other than water) (hereinafter referred to as the model) with brand name "RHENOIK Mass flow meters of type 'RHM15' series RHM transducer with RHE transmitter manufactured by M/s. Rheonik Messgerate Gmbh, Odelzhausen and sold in India by M/s. Rockwin Flow Meter India Limited, 4/Site IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad-201010, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2001/61;

The model (the figure given) is a meter for liquids (other than water) using coriolis force principle for measurement of mass liquids and gases. Range of measurement is 0.004-80 kg/min



And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the other meters for liquids of type RHM 007, 01, 03, 04, 06, 08, 12, 15, 20, 30, 40, 60 and 80 as well as the types RHM 03, 06, 08 and 12 for gases, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

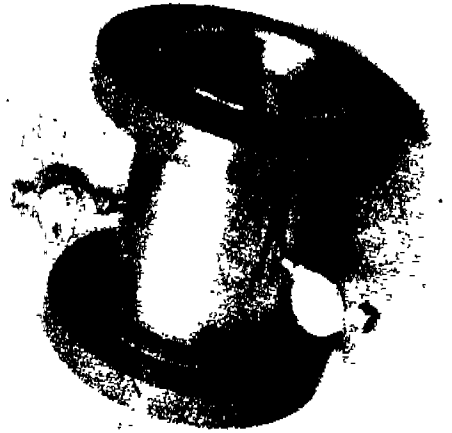
[F No WM-21(59)/2000]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2488.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स रॉकविन फ्लो मीटर इंडिया लि., 4/साइट IV, 'साहिबाबाद इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया', गाजियाबाद-201010 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थ वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग 0.3) वाले "टी एफ एम-सी टी" के द्रव (जल से भिन्न) के लिए मीटर शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "टरबाईन फ्लो मीटर सी टी शृंखला" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/22 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल (आकृति देखिए) द्रवों (जल से भिन्न) के लिए मीटर है जिसमें 200 एम एम का नाम मात्र का इलेक्ट्रॉनिक आउटपुट है। मीटर का 110 से 1100 m<sup>3</sup>/घंटा की रेंज का प्रवाह है। मीटर का उपयोग पेट्रोलियम और रासायनिक द्रव उत्पादों जैसे अभिरजी अन्तरण अनुप्रयोग के लिए किया जाता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (59)/2000]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2488.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of "Meters for liquids (other than water)" of "TFM-CT" series belonging to accuracy class 0.3 and with digital display (hereinafter referred to as the model) with brand name "Turbine flow meters-CT series", manufactured by M/s. Rockwin Flow Meter India Limited, 4/Site IV, Sahibabad Industrial Area, Ghaziabad-201010, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/22;



The model (see the figure) is a meter for liquids (other than water) with electronic output of nominal size of 200 mm. The meter having flow range of 110 to 1100 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. The meter is used for custody transfer application like petroleum and chemical liquid products.

[F. No. WM-21(59)/2000]

P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2489.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा,

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए. सी. आई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 66-ए, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, रायपुर मिल के सामने, मरसपुर, अहमदाबाद-382518 द्वारा विनिर्मित वर्ग II यथार्थता (उच्च यथार्थता वाले) “ए ई” शृंखला के स्वतः संचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “चैरी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/33 दिया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 1,00,000 की रेंज में तथा 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (92)/2000]

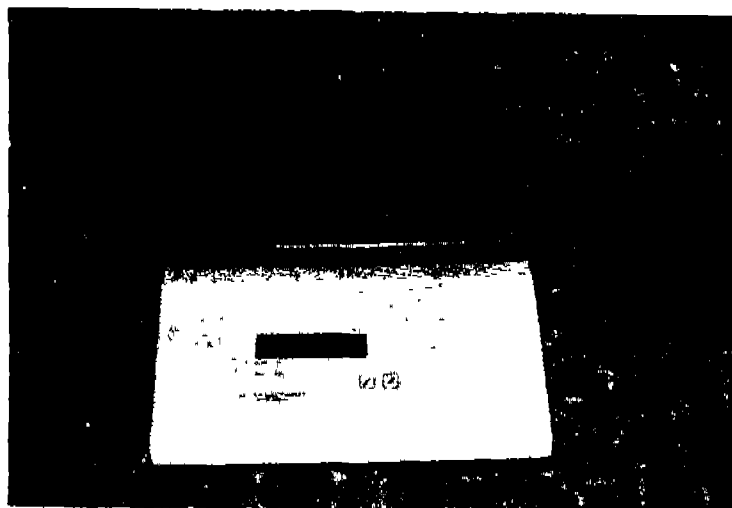
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2489.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AE" series of class II (High accuracy) and with brand name CHERRY (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s AVI Electronics, 66-A, Naryana Industrial Estate, Opposite Raipur Mill, Saraspur, Ahmedabad-382418 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/33,

The said Model (see the figure ) is a high accuracy (Accuracy Class II) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 20 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(92)/2000]

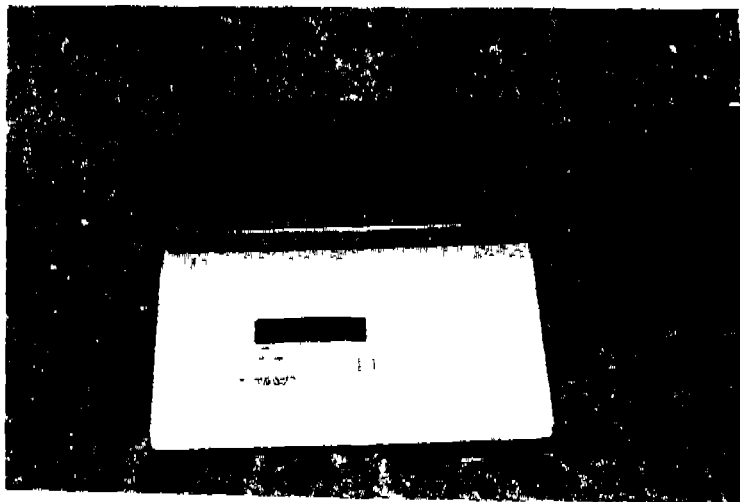
P.A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2490.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए वी आई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 66-ए, नागयणा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, रायपुर मिल के सामने, सरसपुर, अहमदाबाद-382518 द्वारा विनिर्मित वर्ग III यथार्थता (मध्यम यथार्थता) वाले "ए ई" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन महित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "चैरी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/34 दिया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उम्मी मेक. यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उम्मी मिझान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में और 5 ग्रा. या अधिक "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21 (92)/2000]

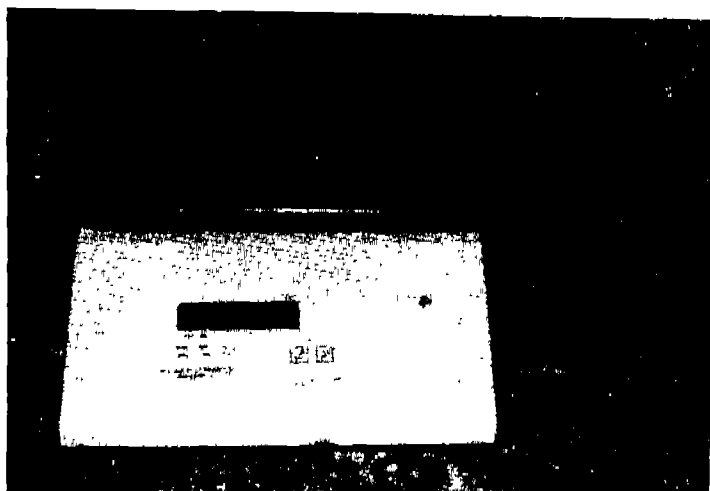
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2490.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AE" series of class III (Medium accuracy) and with brand name CHERRY (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. AVI Electronics, 66-A, Naryana Industrial Estate, Opposite Raipur Mill, Saraspur, Ahmedabad-382418 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/34;

The said model (see the figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy Class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(92)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2491.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ए वी आई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 66-ए, नारायणा इंडस्ट्रियल इस्टेट, रायपुर मिल के सामने, सरसपुर, अहमदाबाद-382518 द्वारा विनिर्मित वर्ग III यथार्थता (मध्यम यथार्थता) वाले "ए ई" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "चैरी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/35 दिया गया है अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम. 21 (92)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2491.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AE" series of class III (Medium accuracy) and with brand name "CHERRY" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s AVI Electronics, 66-A, Naryana Industrial Estate, Opposite Raipur Mill, Saraspur, Ahmedabad-382418 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/35;

The said model (see the figure) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60 kg and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of upto 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(92)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2492.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सिटिजन स्केल कं., शिवाजी नगर, स्वरकुण्डला-364515 (गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मैकेनिकल काउंटर के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिटिजन" है) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/65 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक मैकेनिकल काउंटर मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा.।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (48)/2001]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2492.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of mechanical counter scale with brand name "CITIZEN" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Scale Co., Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundla-364515 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/65;

The said model (see the figure ) is a Mechanical counter machine. The maximum capacity is 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

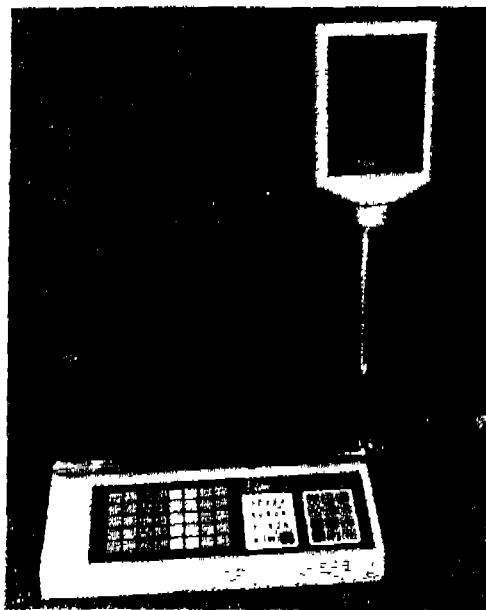
[F. No. WM-21(48)/2001]  
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

क्रा.आ. 2493.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स इल्डर इन्सट्रुमेन्ट्स प्रा. लि. डब्ल्यू-345 टी टी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया राबाटे, नवी बम्बई-400701 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “इ पी-2000 पी सी” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रानिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप कीमत संगणना प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इल्डर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/92 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्टज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10000 के रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (37)/2000]

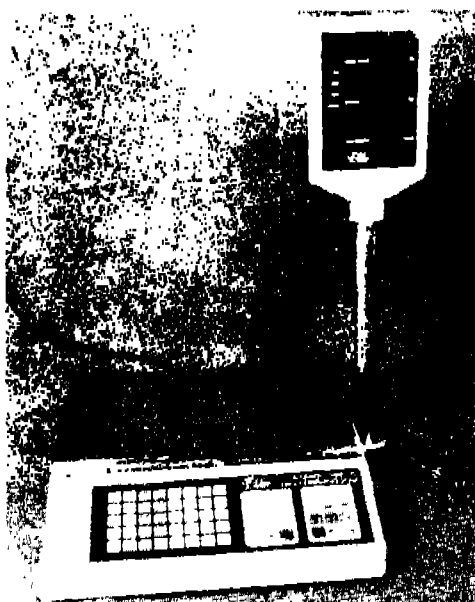
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2493.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (table top Price computing type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "EP-2000-PC" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "ELDER" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Elder Instruments Private Limited, W-345, TTC Industrial Area, Rabate, Navi, Mumbai-400701 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/92;

The said model (figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(37)/2001]

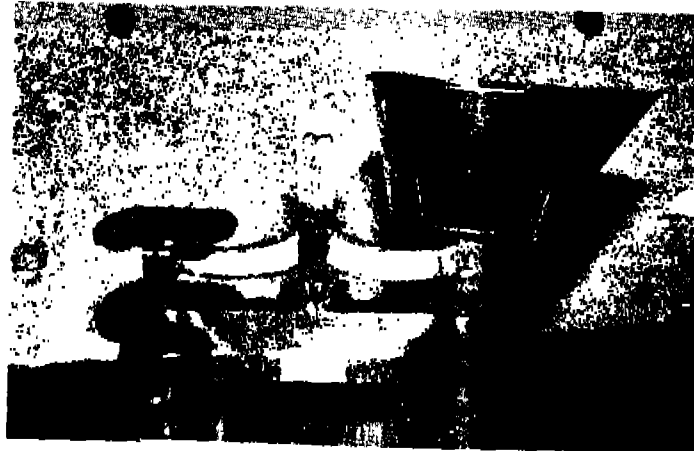
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2494.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथावस्था बनाए रखेंगे और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स विक्रांत स्केल्स प्रोडक्ट, 72, स्ट्रीट नं. 4, ग्रा. मंडोली, दिल्ली-110093 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउंटर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिप" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/16 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल एक काउंटर मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका निर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (60)/2000]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2494.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of Counter machine (hereinafter referred to as Model) with brand name 'ship' manufactured by M/s. Vikrant Scales Product, 72, Street No 4, Village Mandoli, Delhi-110093, and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/16;

The model is a Counter Machine with a maximum capacity of 5 kg



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured

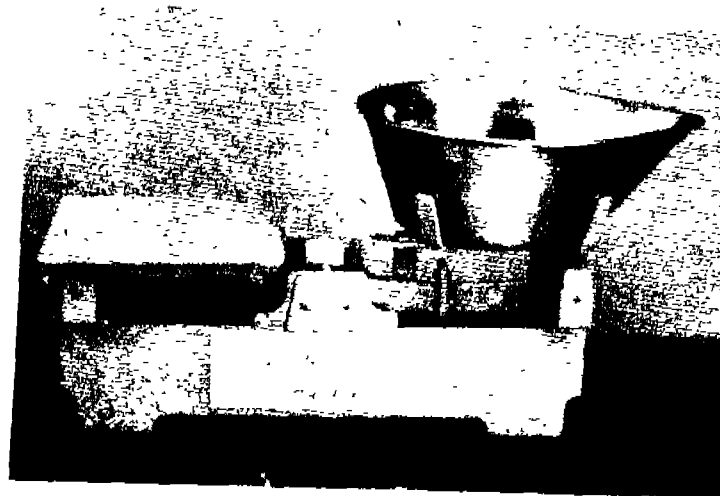
[F. No WM-21(60)/2000]  
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2495.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लाभ इंजीनियर्स, 4 मुमेंरु पार्क, हर भोला नाथ पार्क के सामने, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 8, अहमदाबाद (गुजरात) काउंटर मशीन (यांत्रिक) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लाभ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/270 दिया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह माडल (आकृति देखें) काउंटर मशीन (यांत्रिक) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (70)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

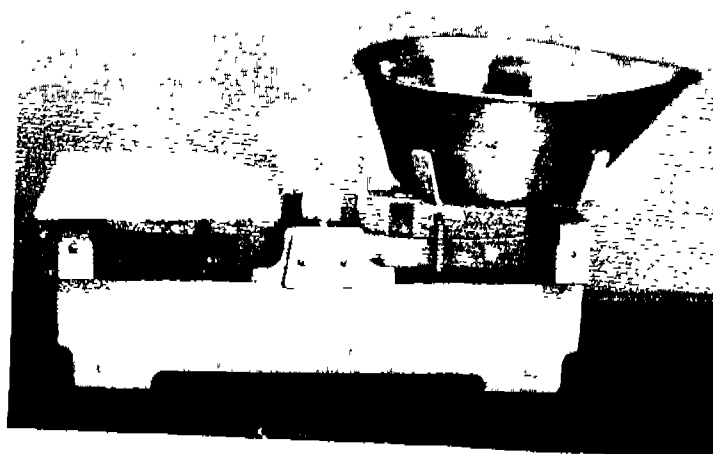


New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2495.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of (mechanical) counter machine with brand name "Labh" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Labh Engineers, 4-Sumeru Park, Opp. Harbholanath Park, National Highway No. 8, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/270;

The said model (see the figure) is a "Counter Machine", (Mechanical). The maximum capacity is 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

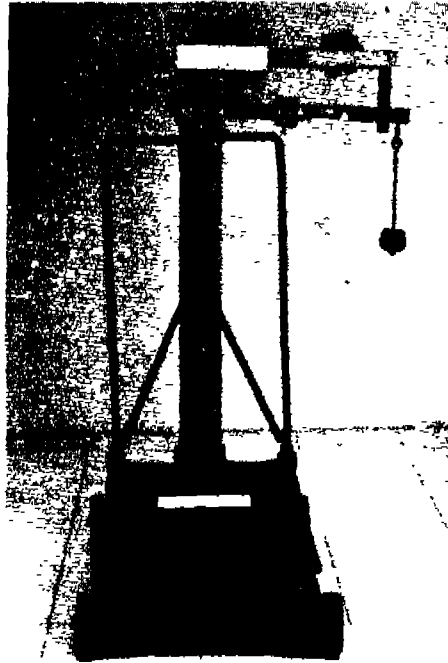
[F No. WM-21(70)/2000]  
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2496.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लाभ इंजीनियर्स, 4 सुमेरू पार्क, हर भोला नाथ पार्क के सामने, राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग सं. 8, अहमदाबाद (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग III वाले शृंखला के अस्वचालित, सदृश सूचन का आबद्ध भार सहित तोलन उपकरण, (प्लेटफार्म मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "लाभ" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2000/271 दिया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल (आकृति देखें) सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण खूज घेठ प्रकार का (प्लेटफार्म मशीन) है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 किलो ग्राम है। स्थापन मापमान (ई) का मान 50 ग्राम है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (70)/2000]

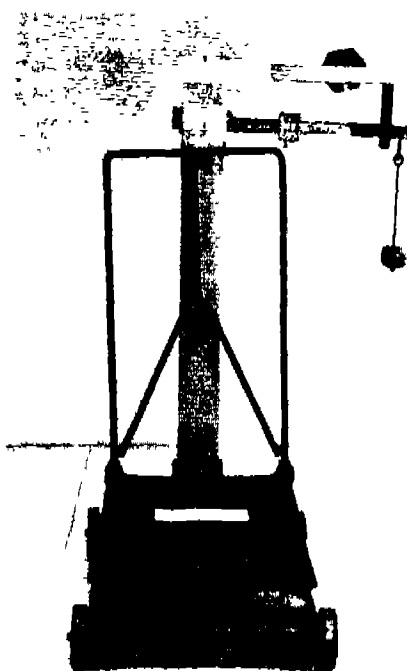
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2496.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic, weighing instrument (platform machine) loose weight type of analogue indication with brand name "Labh" (herein referred to as the Model), belonging to Medium accuracy class III manufactured by M/s. Labh Engineers, 4-Sumeru Park, Opp. Harbholanath Park, National Highway No. 8, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2000/271;

The said Model (see the figure ) is non automatic mechanical weighing instrument of analogue indication (platform machine) loose weight type with maximum capacity is 300 kg and minimum capacity is 1 kg value of verification scale interval (e) is 50 g.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of 36 section said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5000 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F. No. WM-21(70)/2000]  
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2497.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अल्ट्राटेक्स्ट सिस्टम प्रा.लि., जे-299 एम आई डी सी इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, भोसारी, पुणे-411026 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “अल्ट्रा” शृंखला के अस्वचालित सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “अल्ट्रा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/83 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति दी गई है) अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है,



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उम्मी शृंखला के ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है और जिनका निमाण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनका 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 का रेंज है। 5 ग्रा. या इससे अधिक “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (80)/2000]

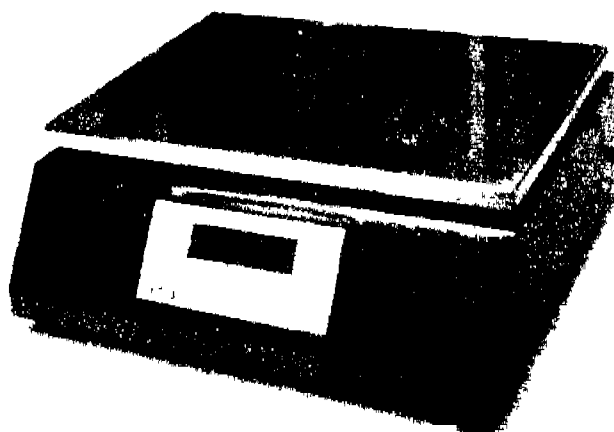
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2497.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) belonging to Medium Accuracy (Accuracy class III) of "ULTRA" series (herein referred to as the model) with brand name 'ULTRA' manufactured by M/s Ultramaux Systems Pvt Ltd., J-299, M.I.D C, Industrial Area, Bhosari, Pune-411026 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/83,

The said model (the figure given) is non-automatic weighing instrument. The maximum capacity is 10 kg and minimum capacity of 20g. The value of verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with having maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F No WM-21(80)/2000]

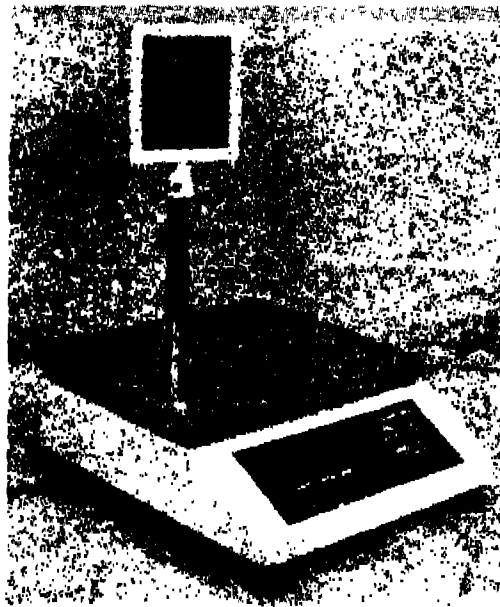
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2498.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (आकृति नीचे दी गई है) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एलेक्जेंडर स्कैल कं. 115/1, पंकोरनेक, अहमदाबाद-38001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ए एस टी” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्थायी, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए एस सी ओ” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/59 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक है जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  और  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (89)/2000]

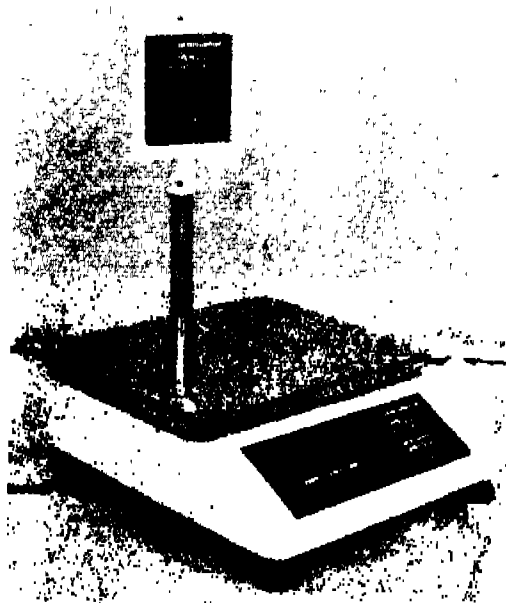
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2498.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, electronic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AST" series of class III (Medium accuracy) and with brand name "ASCO" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Alexandra Scale Co., 1115/1, Pankornake, Ahmedabad-380 001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/59;

The said model (see the figure ) is a medium accuracy (accuracy class III) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 10 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'c' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(89)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**क्र.आ. 2499.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल ( नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें ) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 ( 1976 का 60 ) और बाट और माप मानक ( माडलों का अनुमोदन ) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा ( 7 ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनशाइन वेइंग सिस्टम्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए थिंग, 4 तल, नरनारायण कम्प्लेक्स, समीप स्थायिक चार गस्ता, सी जी मार्ग, अहमदाबाद-380009 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता ( यथार्थता वर्ग II ) वाले “एम एम” श्रृंखला के स्वतः मृचक, अस्वचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण ( टेबल टॉप प्रकार ) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “आयोटा” है ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है ) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/40 समनुद्देशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल ( आकृति देखें ) उच्च यथार्थता ( यथार्थता वर्ग II ) का अंकक सूचन सहित ( टेबल टॉप प्रकार ) एक तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. हैं। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल ( ई ) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा ( 12 ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके स्थापन मापमान अंतराल ( एन ) की संख्या 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 की रेंज में और 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  और  $5 \times 10^4$  है जिसमें k धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 ( 101 )/99 ]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2499.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic electrical weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication of MS series belonging to High accuracy class (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "IOTA" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Sunshine Weigh Systems Pvt. Ltd., A-Wing, 4th Floor, Narnarayan Complex, Near Swastik Char Rasta, C.G. Road, Ahmedabad-380009, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/40,



The Model is high accuracy (Accuracy class II) non-automatic weighing instrument of Table Top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 11 kg, minimum capacity 50 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 g. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 220 Volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply,

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

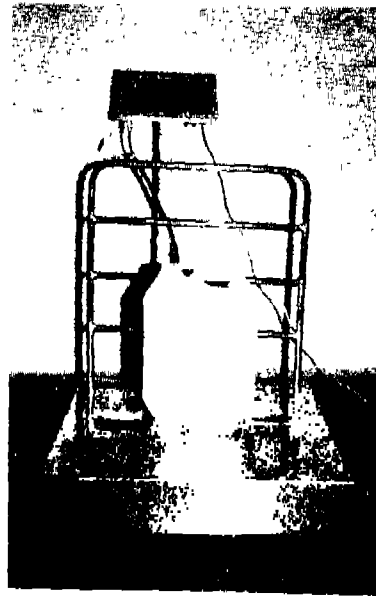
[F. No. WM-21(101)/99]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2500.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनशाइन वेइंग सिस्टम्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, ए विंग, 4था तल, नारायणा कम्प्लेक्स, समीप स्वास्तिक चार रास्ता, सी जी मार्ग, अहमदाबाद-380009 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "पी एस" श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वचालित, इलैक्ट्रॉनिक, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "आयोटा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/41 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग II) का अंकक सूचन सहित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) एक तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। सस्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सस्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  है, जिसमें k धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

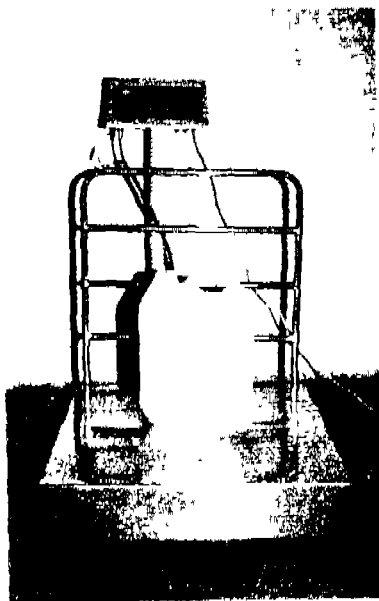
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (101)/99]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2500.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic electrical weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of Ms series belonging to High accuracy class (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "IOTA" (herein referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Sunshine Weighing Systems Pvt. Ltd, A-Wing, 4th Floor, Narnarayan Complex, Near Swastik Char Rasta, C.G. Road, Ahmedabad-380009, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/41.



The Model is high accuracy (Accuracy class II) non-automatic weighing instrument of Platform type with digital indication of maximum capacity 120 kg, minimum capacity 500 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 g. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 220 volts, 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in a range 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , and  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(101)/99]

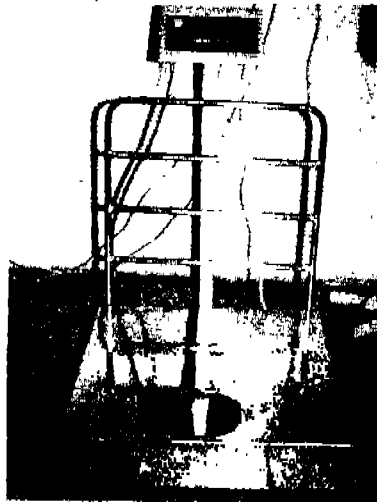
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2501.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनशाइन मल्टि फार्म प्रा. लि., 496, चमगोदर, ताजपुर रोड, शाहनंद जिला, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “पी एस” शृंखला के स्वतःसंचालित, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सन” है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/17 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

यह मॉडल अंकक सूचन सहित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का अस्वाचालित तोलन उपकरण है इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) का है। सत्यापन मापमान (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकार का है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाला ऐसा तोलन उपकरण भी होगा जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 5 ग्रा. या इसके अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक रेंज तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  या  $5 \times 10^k$  है, जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (102)/99]

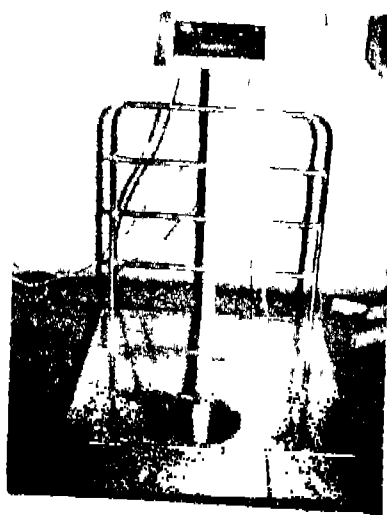
जी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2501.** Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the Model) of 'PS' series belonging to Medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SUN" manufactured by M/s Sunshine Multifarm Pvt., Ltd., 496, Chamgodar Tappur Road, Shahnand District, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/17,

The Model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 120 kg, minimum capacity 400 g and belonging to Medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) The value of verification scale interval (e) is 20 g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type The instrument operates on 220 volts and 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , and  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(102)/99]

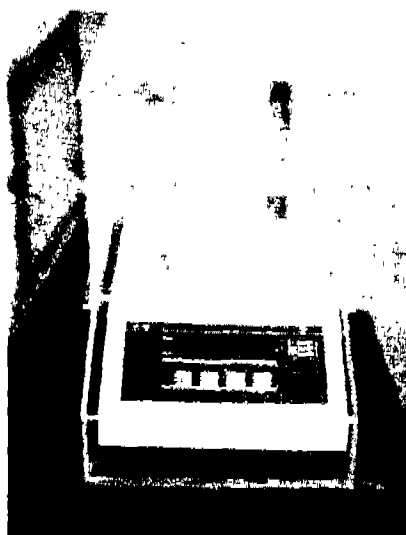
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 मितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2502.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनशाइन मल्टिफार्म प्रा. लि., 496, चमगोदर, ताजपुर रोड, शाहनंद जिला, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "टी एम" शृंखला के अस्थचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/18 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

यह मॉडल अंकक सूचन सहित टेबल टॉप प्रकार का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 12 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 40 ग्रा. है और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) का है। प्रदर्श इकाई प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रकार का है। उपकरण 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के एम अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक और कायपालन वाला ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होगा जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 10,000 से कम है (एन < 10,000) तथा जिनका 'इ' मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$  या  $5 \times 10^4$  है जिसमें k धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (102)/99]

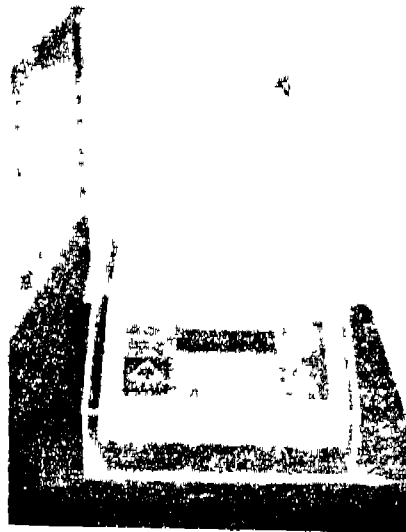
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S O. 2502.** - Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see figure) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with digital indication (hereinafter referred to as the model) of 'TS' series belonging to Medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "SUN" manufactured by M/s Sunshine Multi-form Pvt., Ltd, 496, Chamgodar, Talpur Road, Shahnand District, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/01/18,

The Model is a non-automatic weighing instrument of table top type with digital indication of maximum capacity 12 kg, minimum capacity 40 g and belonging to Medium accuracy class (Accuracy class III). The value of verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. The display unit is of light emitting diode (LED) type. The instrument operates on 220 Volts and 50-Hertz/alternate current power supply.



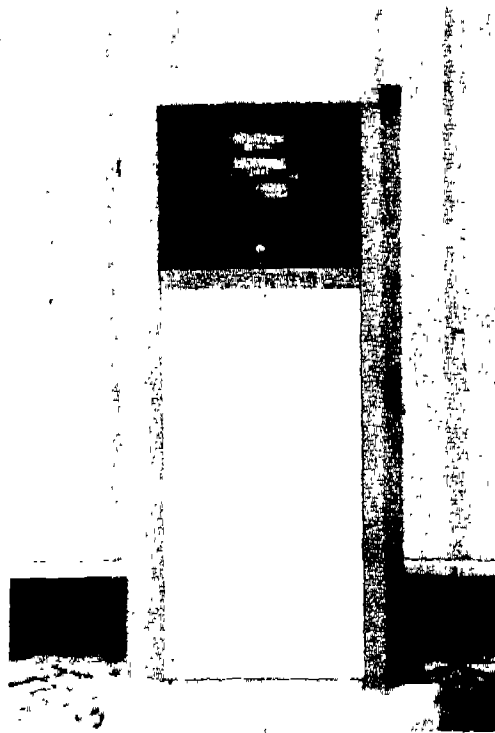
And further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg with number of scale interval (n) upto 10,000 ( $n < 10,000$ ) and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  and  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F No. WM-21(102)/99]  
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2503.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, नीदरलैण्डस मीट इन्स्टिट्यूट, नीदरलैण्डस द्वारा प्रदान किए गए मॉडल अनुमोदन और परीक्षण गारण्टियों के साथ विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल ( आकृति नीचे दी गई है ) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 ( 1976 का 60 ) और बाट और माप मानक ( मॉडलों का अनुमोदन ) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा:

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टेक्निश इनजेअनुअर्स ब्यूरो ई सीएस बी वी आल्सवूत, 36, 7241 एम ए लोकेम, दी नीदरलैण्डस द्वारा विनिर्मित द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस प्रदाय कर्ता पम्प और भारत के मैसर्स मरकेन्टाइल एंड इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलेपमेंट कम्पनी, प्लाट सं. 39/44, स्क्रीम 6, रोड-2, साइआन (ई) मुंबई-400022 द्वारा भारत में बेचे गए अंकक प्रदर्श सहित के मॉडल का, ( जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है ) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2001/66 समनुदर्शित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



SINGLE / DOUBLE DENVER

मॉडल ( आकृति देखें ) एक द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस प्रदायकर्ता पंप है। मॉडल की अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 60 लीटर प्रति मिनट और न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर 6 लीटर प्रति मिनट है। मापी गई न्यूनतम मात्रा 5 लीटर है। प्रदर्श इलैक्ट्रो मेकेनिकल या द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड ( एल सी डी ) है। यह द्रवित पेट्रोलियम गैस ( ब्यूटेन, प्रोपेन और मुख्यतः ब्यूटेन तथा प्रोपेन का मिश्रण ) के प्रदाय के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

[ फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 ( 134 )/2000 ]

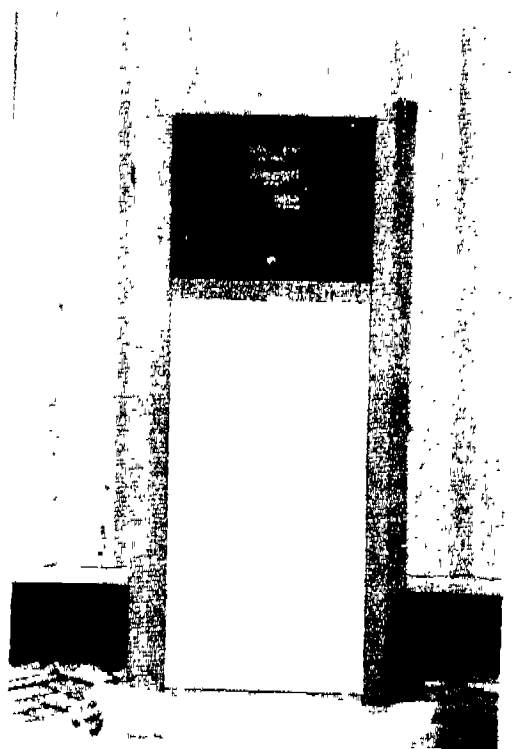
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2503.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, alongwith model approval and test results, granted by Nederlands Meetinstituut, Nederland's is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of "Liquefied petroleum Gas dispensing pump" with digital display (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Technisch Ingenieursbureau E. Meurs B V, Aalsvoort 36, 7241 MA Lochem, The Netherlands and sold in India by M/s. Mercantile and Industrial Development Company, Plot No 39/44, Scheme 6, Road 2, Sion (E) Mumbai-400022 in India and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2001/66,



SINGLE / DOUBLE DENVER

The model (see figure) is a Liquefied Petroleum Gas dispensing pump. The model has maximum flow rate of 60 litre per minute and a minimum flow rate of 6 litres per minute. The minimum measured quantity is 5 litres. The display is electro-mechanical or Liquid Crystal Diode (LCD). It is used for dispensing Liquefied Petroleum Gas (butane, propane and mixture of mainly butane and propane).

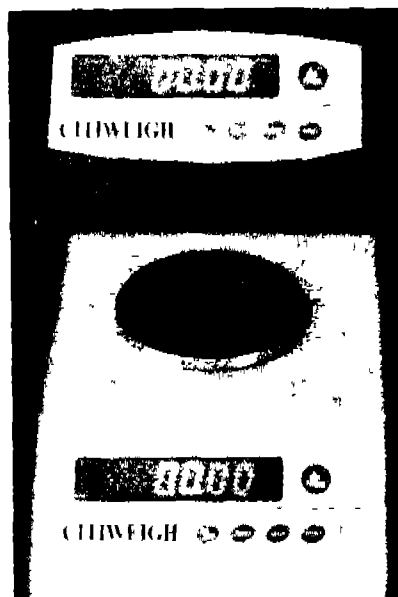
[F. No. WM-21(134)/2000]  
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 मितम्बर 2001

**का.आ. 2504.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मापकों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा,

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तेजस एक्सपोर्ट्स, 120 सरदार पटेल, डायमंड मार्केट, अरुण चेम्बर्स, सामजूबा अस्पताल के समीप, वापू नगर, अहमदाबाद-380024 द्वारा विनिर्मित उक्त यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "सी टी जे" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित अकक मृचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिटीवे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/80 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है,

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 11 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अन्तराल (एन) की 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है और 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5,000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  या  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

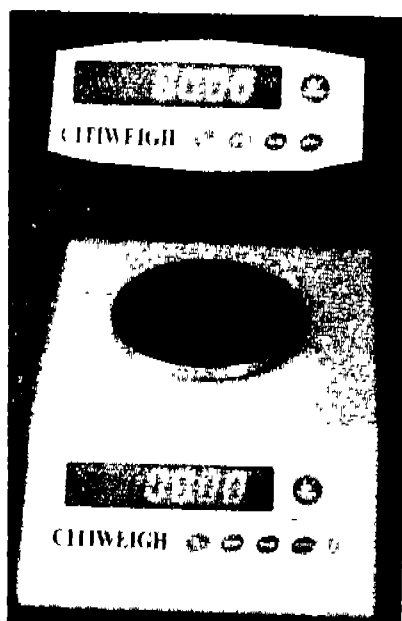
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (148)/2000]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2504.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CTJ" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "CITIWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Tejas Exports, 120 Sardar Patel, Diamond Market, Arun Chambers, Near Samjuba Hospital, Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad-380024 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/80,

The said model (figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 11 kg and minimum capacity of 50 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply,



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval(n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  and  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(148)/2000]

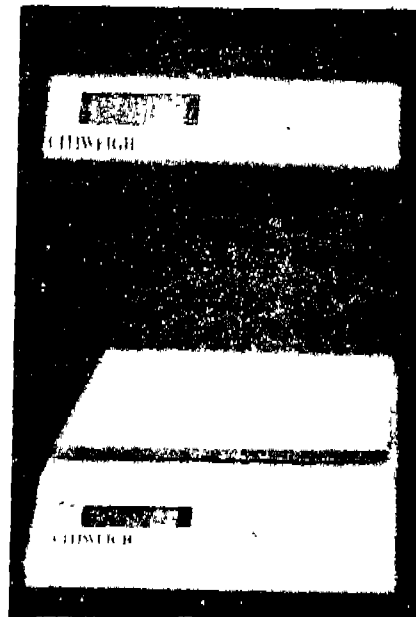
P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2505.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तेजस एंक्मपोटर्स, 120 सरदार पटेल, डायमंड मार्किट, अरुण चेम्बर्स, सामजूबा अस्पताल के समीप, बापु नगर, अहमदाबाद-380024 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “सी टी एल” शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित अंकक मूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सिटीवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विहिन आई एन डी/09/2001/81 समनुद्दिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 की रेंज में है और 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  या  $5 \times 10^k$  है, जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (148)/2000]

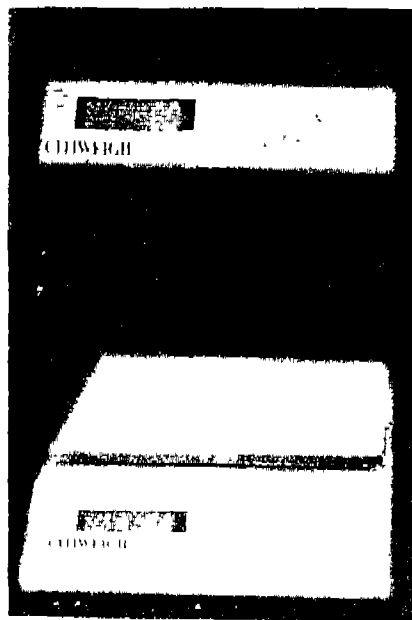
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2505.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table Top Type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CTL" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "CITIWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Tejas Exports, 120 Sardar Patel, Diamond Market, Arun Chambers, Near Samjuba Hospital, Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad-380024 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/81;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) value is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , and  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured

[F No WM-21(148)/2000]

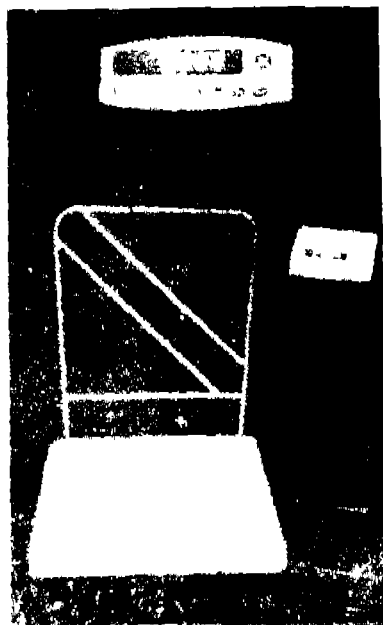
P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2506.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स तेजस एक्सपोर्ट्स, 120 सरदार पटेल डायमंड मार्किट, अरुण चेम्बर्स सामजूबा अस्पताल के समीप, बापू नगर, अहमदाबाद-380024 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "के पी" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक अस्वचालित अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिटीवे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2001/82 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) की 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  या  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (148)/2000]

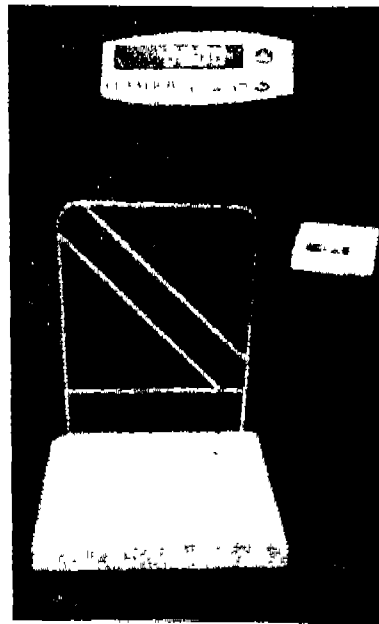
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2506.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "KP" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand name "CITIWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Tejas Exports, 120 Sardar Patel, Diamond Market, Arun Chambers, Near Samjuba Hospital, Bapu Nagar, Ahmedabad-380024 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/82;

The said model (figure given) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60 kg and minimum capacity of 200 g. The verification scale interval (e) value is 10 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(148)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2507.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा आर विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तीसरे परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैमर्स एक्लेट आटो पैक्म प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 31 एस बी कॉर्पोरेटिव, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, आई डी पी एल आर और डी के सामने, बालानगर, हैदराबाद-500037 “ई सी-जी डी” शृंखला की स्वतः फिलिंग मशीन (ग्रवी-मेट्रिक प्रकार) से संबंधित माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एक्लेट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2001/05 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह माडल एक स्वतः भार तोलन मशीन (ग्रवी मेट्रिक प्रकार) है। इसकी क्षमता रेंज 2 ग्राम से 2000 ग्राम तक है। इसका खनिज जल, दुग्ध, मक्खन, दुग्ध, अर्क आदि जैसे गैर लसीले द्रवों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। भरे जाने की रेंज 13 पाउन्ड प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) है। यह उपकरण तीन फेज पर ए सी 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (170)/2000]

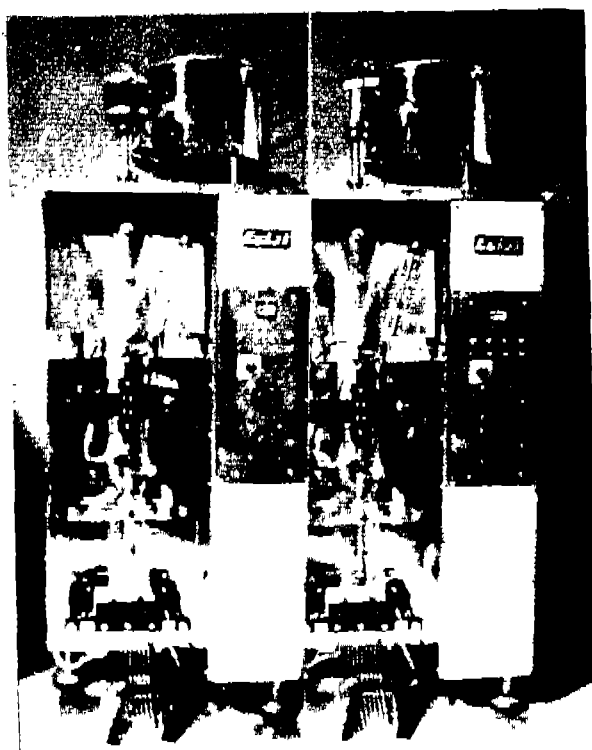
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2507.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of automatic filling machine (gravi-metric type) of EC-GD series model (herein referred to as model) with brand name 'ECLAT' manufactured by M/s. Eclat Auto Packs Pvt. Ltd., 31, S.V. Co-op. Industrial Estate, Op : IDPL R & D, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/05;



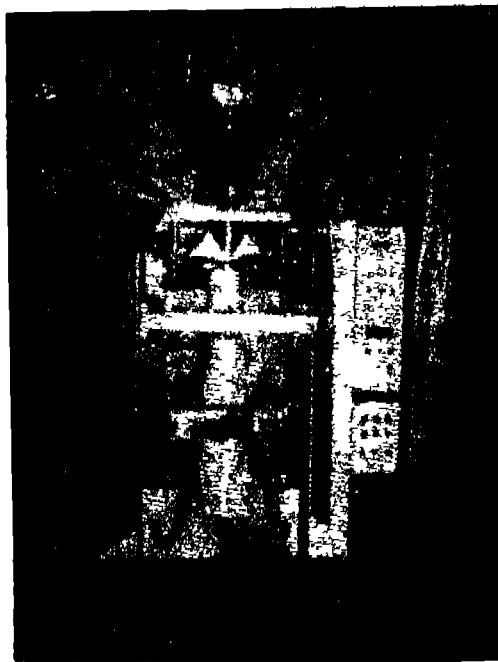
The model is an Automatic weighing machine (gravi-metric type). The capacity range is 2 g to 2000 g. It is used for non-viscous liquids like mineral water, milk, butter-milk, arrac etc. The range of filling is 13 packs per minute (max.) The instrument operates on three phase AC 230 Volts and 50-Hertz.

[F. No. WM-21(170)/2000]  
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2508.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तहत परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एकलेट आटो पैक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 31, एस वी कॉर्पोरेटिव, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, आई डी पी एल आर और डी के सामने, बालानगर, हैदराबाद-500037 "ई सी-एडी" शृंखला की स्वतः भरण मशीन (आगर फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एकलेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2001/04 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



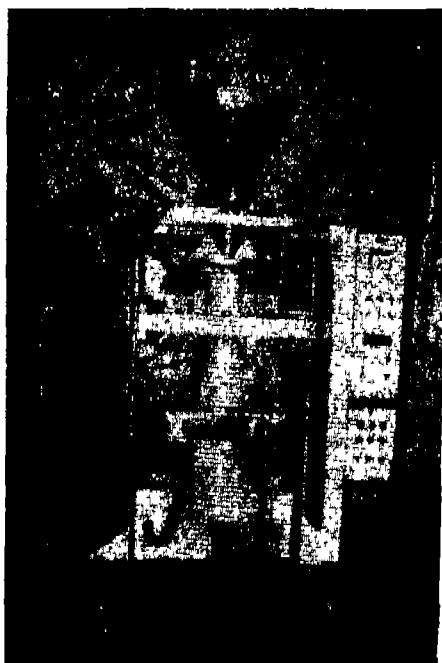
यह मॉडल एक स्वतः भरण मशीन है। इसकी क्षमता रेंज 5 ग्राम से 5000 ग्राम तक है। यह मिल्क पाउडर, कॉफी पाउडर, पिसे मसाले, दूध पाउडर, रसायन और भेषजीय पाउडर आदि जैसे अमुक्त प्रवाही उत्पादों के उपयोग के लिए है। भरे जाने की रेंज 12 पाउच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) है। यह उपकरण तीन फेज पर ए सी 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (170)/2000]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2508.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of automatic filling machine (Auger filler) of EC-AD series (herein referred to as model) with brand name 'ECLAT' manufactured by M/s Eclat Auto Packs Pvt. Ltd., 31, S.V. Co-op. Industrial Estate, Op : IDPL R & D, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037 and which is assigned the approval of model mark IND/09/2001/04;



The model is an Automatic filling machine (Auger filler). The capacity range is 5 g to 5000 g. It is used for non-free flowing products such as milk powder, coffee powder, ground spices, tooth powder, chemical and pharmaceutical powder, etc. The range of filling is 12 pouches per minute (max.). The instrument operates on three phase AC 440 Volts, 50-Hertz.

[F. No. WM-21(170)/2000]  
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2509.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तमाम परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एकलेट आटो पैक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 31, एस वी कॉर्पोरेटिव, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, आई डी पी एल आर और डी के सामने, बालानगर, हैदराबाद-500037 “ई सी—पीडी” श्रृंखला की स्वतः द्रव भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एकलेट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी 09/2001/03 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल एक स्वतः द्रव भरण मशीन (पिस्टन-फिलर) है। इसकी क्षमता रेंज 2 ग्राम से 2000 ग्राम तक है। वनस्पति, घी, मक्खन, पेंट आदि जैसे लसीले द्रवों के लिए इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। भरे जाने की रेंज 16 पाउंच प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) है। यह उपकरण तीन फेज ए सी 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

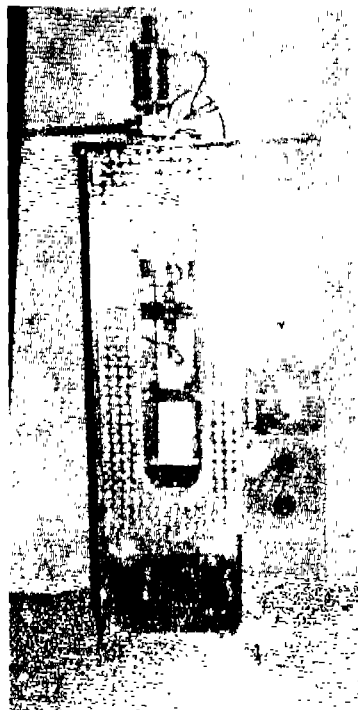
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (170)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2509.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of automatic liquid filling machine (piston filler) of EC-PD series model (herein referred to as model) with brand name 'ECLAT' manufactured by M/s. Eclat Auto Packs Pvt. Ltd., 31, S.V. Co-op Industrial Estate, Op : IDPL R & D, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/03;



The Model is an Automatic liquid filling machine (piston filler). The capacity range is 2 g to 2000 g. It is used for viscous liquids like vanaspathi, ghee, butter, paints, etc. The range of filling is 16 pouches per minute (max.). The instrument operates on three phase AC 440V, 50 Hz.

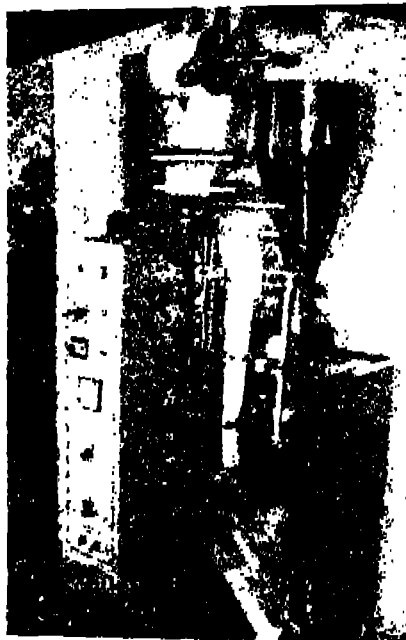
[F. No. WM-21(170)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**क्रा.आ. 2510.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तिसरे परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एकलेट आटो पैक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 31 एस वी कॉर्पोरेटिव, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, आई डी पी एल आर और डी के सामने, बालानगर, हैदराबाद-500037 “ई सी—सी डी” शृंखला की स्वतः भरण मशीन (कप फिलर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एकलेट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/02 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल एक स्वतः भरण मशीन (कप-फिलर) है। इसकी क्षमता रेंज 2 ग्राम से 5000 ग्राम तक है। यह चाय, मसाले, चावल, नमक, कणिका, डिटरजेंट, भेयजीय, बीज, कृषि उत्पाद आदि जैसे मुक्त प्रवाही उत्पादों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है। इसके भरे जाने की रेंज 12 पाउन्ड प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) है। यह उपकरण तीन फेज ए सी 220 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

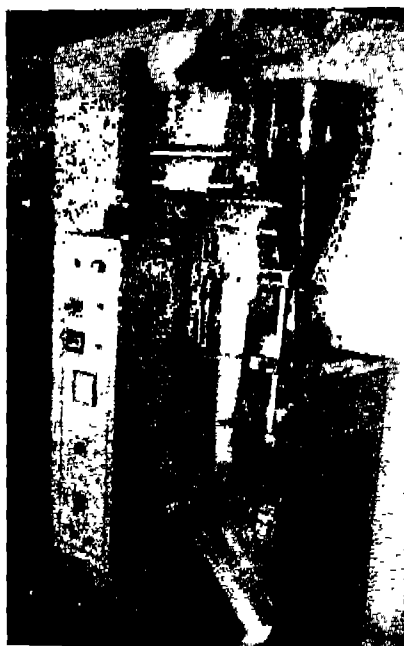
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (170)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2510.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-section (3) and Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of automatic filling machine (cup filler) of EC-CD series (herein referred to as model) with brand name 'ECLAT' manufactured by M/s Eclat Auto Packs Pvt. Ltd., 31, S.V Co-op. Industrial Estate, Op : IDPL R & D, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/02;



The Model is an Automatic filling machine (cup filler). The capacity range is 2 g to 5000 g. It is used for free flowing products like tea, spices, sugar, rice, salt, granules, detergents, Pharmaceuticals, seeds, agricultural products, etc. The range of filling is 12 pouches per minute (max). The instrument operates on three phase AC 220 Volts and 50 Hz.

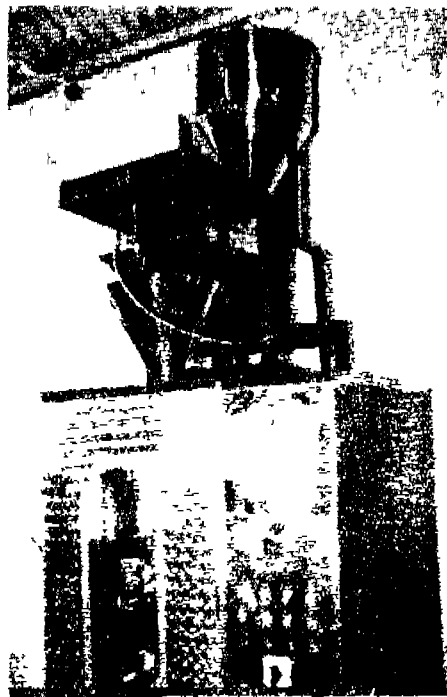
[F. No WM-21(170)/2000]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ 2511 - केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा,

अतः अद्य केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (3) के तृतीय परन्तुक और उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एकलेट आटो पैक्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 31 एस वी कॉर्पोरेटिव, इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, आई डी पी एल आर और डी के सामने, बालानगर हैदराबाद-500037 "ई सी—डब्ल्यू टी" शृंखला की स्वतः भरण मशीन (वे-फिलर) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एकलेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/01 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह माडल एक स्वतः भरण मशीन (वे-फिलर) है। इसकी क्षमता रेंज 5 ग्राम से 5000 ग्राम तक है। इसका उपयोग चाय, चीनी, चावल, बीज, कन्फ़ेशनरी, बिस्कुट, आलू के चिप्स आदि जैसे मुक्तप्रवाही उत्पादों के लिए किया जाता है। भरे जाने की रेंज प्रति मिनट 12 पाउंच (अधिकतम) है। यह उपकरण तीन फेज ए सी 440 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (170)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2511.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render its accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-section (3) and Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model in respect of automatic filling machine (Weigh filler) of EC-WD series (herein referred to as model) with brand name 'ECLAT' manufactured by M/s. Eclat Auto Packs Pvt Ltd, 31, S V Co-op Industrial Estate, Opp IDPL R & D, Balanagar, Hyderabad-500037 and which is assigned the approval of Model mark IND/09/2001/01,



The model is an Automatic filling machine (weigh filler). The capacity range is 5 g to 5000 g. It is used for free flowing products such as tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionery, biscuits, potato-chips, etc. The range of filling is 12 pouches per minute (max). The instrument operates on three phase AC 440 V, 50 Hz.

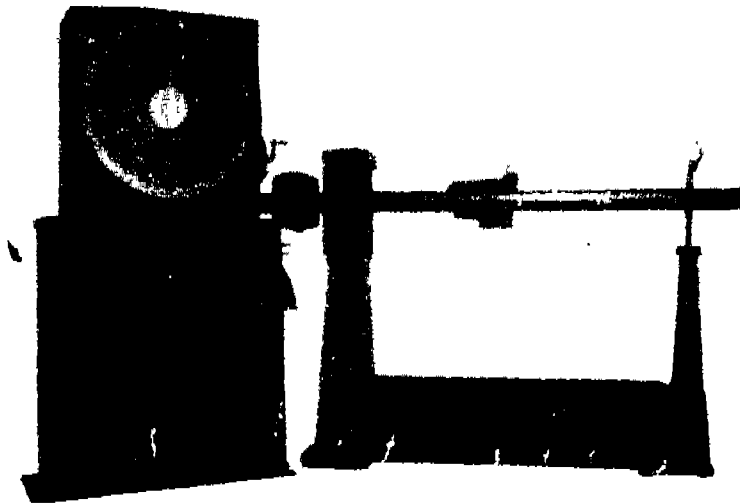
[F. No. WM-21(170)/2000]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2512.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नियोवे टेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 55-10-36 एम एम टी सी कालोनी, एच बी कालोनी, विशाखापत्तनम-530022 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एन एम एम 6039” श्रृंखला के (यांत्रिक इस्पात यार्ड प्रकार) के माडल का, और डायल रिकार्डर टाइप माडल डी आर एम 6219 जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “वे टेक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/305 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह माडल एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40,000 कि.ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान (अंतराल ई) 5 कि. ग्राम है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि माडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी श्रृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 टन से अधिक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान के अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5 या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$  है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

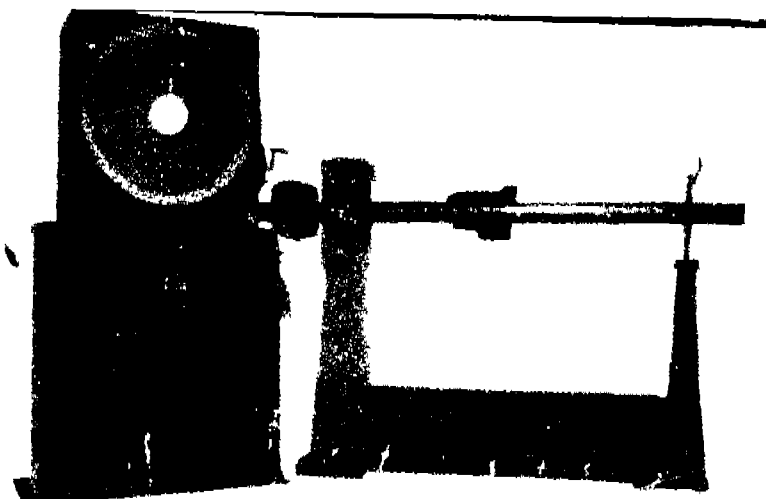
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (182)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2512.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument mechanical steel yard type Weighbridge of medium accuracy (class III) of 'NSM 6039' series and also dial recorder type model 'DRM 6219' with brand name "Weightech" (hereinafter referred to as the model) manufactured by M/s. Neo weigh Tech Pvt Ltd., 55-10-36, MMTC Colony, HB Colony, Visakhapatnam-530022, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/305.



The Model is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 40,000 kg and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5 kg.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity of more than 5 tonne and with number of verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , and  $5 \times 10^k$ ,  $k$  being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(182)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2513.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एचन वेइंग सिस्टम्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 5 ई, वैभव, 140 एस वी रोड, इरला विले पार्ले (प.) मुंबई-400 056 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “जी एफ 6000” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अस्वच्छालित अंकक सूचन महित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए. एन. डी. कंपनी लिमिटेड, जापान” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/62 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 6100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी मिश्रान्त, डिजाइन और उम्मी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है और 100 मि.ग्रा. या अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए सत्य मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 5000 से 1,00,000 की रेंज में है तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , है जिसमें k धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (164)/2000]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2513.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table Top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GF-6000" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II) and with brand name "AND Company limited, Japan" (herein after referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Avon Weighing Systems Private Limited, 5E, Vaibhav, 140 S.V. Road, Irla, Vile Parle (W) Mumbai-400 056 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/62;



The said model (figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 6100g and minimum capacity of 5g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 1,00,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ ,  $5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

[F. No WM-21(164)/2000]

P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2514.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एचन वेइंग सिस्टम्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 5 ई, वैभव, 140 एम वी रोड, इरला, विले पार्ले (प.) मुंबई-400056 द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले “जी एफ” शृंखला के स्थतः सूक्ष्म अस्थायित्व अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “ए एन डी कम्पनी लिमिटेड, जापान” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/63 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक ऐसा तोलन उपकरण है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1210 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्पन्नक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी शृंखला के उसी मेक और कार्यपालन वाले ऐसे तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जिनकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्रा. तक है और जिनका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री में किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है और जिनके सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या 50,000 से अधिक या उसके बराबर है। (एन  $\geq 50000$ ) तथा जिनका “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$ , या  $5 \times 10^k$ , है जिसमें  $k$  धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक है या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (164)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2514.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Table Top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GF" series of special accuracy (Accuracy class I) and with brand name "AND Company limited, Japan" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Avon Weighing Systems Private Limited, 5 E, Vaibhav, 140 S V Road, Irla, Vile Parle (W) Mumbai-400 056 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/63;



The said model (figure given) is a non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1210 g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and frequency 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) more than or equal to 50,000 ( $n \geq 50,000$ ) and with 'e' value  $1 \times 10^k, 2 \times 10^k, 5 \times 10^k$ , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model have been manufactured.

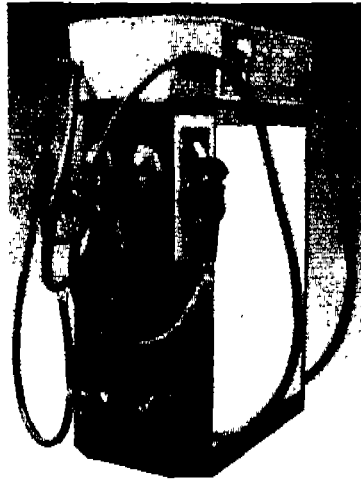
[F. No. WM-21(164)/2000]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**क्र.आ. 2515.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का मिनिस्टरिओ डा इन्डस्ट्रिया डू कामेरिको ई डू तूरिस्मो इंस्टीट्यूट नेशनल डी मेट्रोलजिया नार्मलजाकेओ ई क्वालिडेड इन्डस्ट्रियलियनमेट्रो, ब्राजील द्वारा अनुदत्त और अनुमोदित मॉडल अनुमोदन तथा परीक्षण परिणामों के साथ विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल अपनी यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अत्र केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) के तिसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वायने डिजिजन ड्रेसर इन्डस्ट्रीज इंक, एल टी डी ए डिजिसाऊ वायने, ब्राजील द्वारा निर्मित और डिसपेंसिंग पम्प (मल्टिग्रेड टाइप-2, उत्पाद  $\times 4$  होज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वायने" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) जिसे टेलिटेक इन्स्ट्रुमेन्ट्स प्रा. लि. 28/48, खरादी, आफ नगर पुणे-411014 द्वारा बिना परिवर्तन के पूर्व या बाद में भारत में बेचा गया और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2000/45 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है।



यह मॉडल एक डिसपेंसिंग पम्प है जिसकी अधिकतम प्रवाह दर 50 लीटर प्रति मिनट से 75 लीटर प्रति मिनट की रेंज में है। यह 220/230 वोल्ट एकल फेज ए सी प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। इसकी घन का मान या मात्रा के अनुसार पूर्व सेट सुविधा है। डिसपेंसर एक ही समय में दो गंध-साध प्रदायों को अनुज्ञात करता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत, उसी मेक और कार्यपालन जिसका विनिर्माण उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन और उसी सामग्री से किया जाता है जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है जिसकी प्रकार जी—2001-पी, जी—2201-पी, जी—2003-पी, जी—2203-पी, जी—2203-पी जी—2207-पी, जी—2207-पी और जी—2209-पी है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (187)/2000]

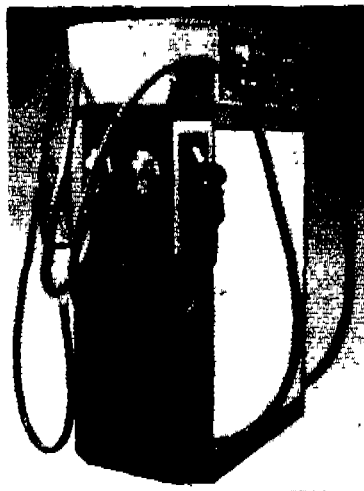
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान



New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2515.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the model approval and test results, granted and approved by the Ministerio Da Industria, Do Comercio E Do Turismo, Instituto Nacional De Metrologia, Normalizacao E Qualidade Industrialmetro Brazil is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 to 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-section (7) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the dispensing pump (Multi grade type 2-product × 4 hose type) and with brand name "Wayne" of "Century G 2009 P" series (herein after referred to as the Model) manufactured by M/s. Wayne Division Dresser Industries Inc, LTDA, divisao Wayne Brazil and sold in India by M/s Teletech Instrumentation Pvt. Ltd., 28/48, Kharadi, Off Nagar Road, Pune-411014 without any alteration before or after such approval and which is assigned the Model approval mark IND/13/2000/45,



The model is a dispensing pump with maximum rate of flow in the range of 50 litre per minute to 75 litre per minute. The minimum rate of flow 5 litre per minute. It operates on 220V/230V single phase AC supply. It has pre set facility to deliver by money value or volume. The dispenser allows two simultaneous supplies at a time.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also covers other models of the similar make, accuracy and performance manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle and design and with the same materials with which the model has been manufactured, type G—2001-P, G—2201-P, G—2003-P, G—2203-P, G—2203-P, G—2007-P, G—2207-P and G—2209-P.

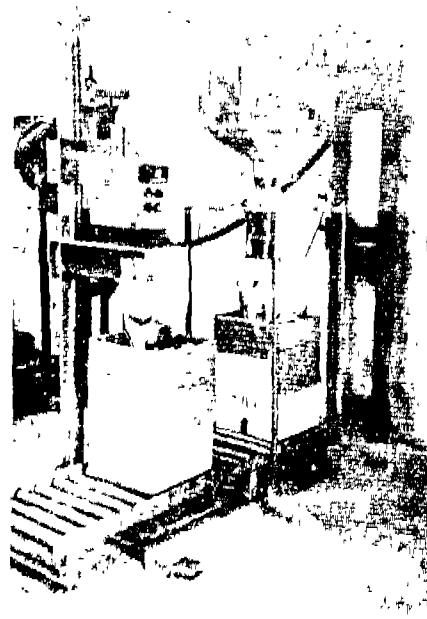
[F. No. WM-21(187)/2000]

P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2516.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स साइबरनेटिक टेक्नालाजिज प्रा. लि., प्लॉट नं. 27, गेट 281/1, घोटवाडे फाटा के निकट, ग्राम कासर अम्बोली, तालुक मुलशी, जिला, पुणे-411004 द्वारा निर्मित “डब्ल्यू एफ आई” श्रृंखला के स्वचालित भरण, अंकक सूचन सहित मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “साइबरनेटिक टेक्नालाजिज” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/43 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



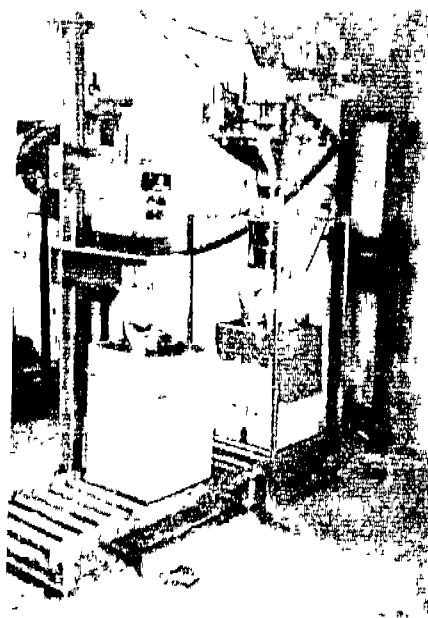
यह मॉडल स्वचालित तोलन मशीन है। मशीन को 5 कि.ग्रा. से 50 कि.ग्रा. के बीच की किसी रेंज का प्रदाय करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह उत्पाद विनिर्देशों और थैलों की मात्रा पर निर्भर करते हुए 1 से 10 थैले प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन का चाय, काफी, मसाले, चीनी, कणिका रसायन और भेषजी उत्पाद आदि जैसे सुप्रवाही उत्पादों को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है। यह 220 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है। इसका प्रदर्शन तब होता है जब इसका प्रदीप्ति प्रकार का प्रदर्श हो। इसका प्रयोग सुप्रवाही ठोस उत्पादों जैसे चाय, मसालों, उर्वरकों, रसायनों, प्लास्टिक चिपों, अनाज, चीनी, पशुओं के चारे आदि के लिए किया जाता है। यह ए. सी. 220 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज एकल फेज पर कार्य करती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (200)/2000]  
पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2516.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic filling machine with digital indication of "WF I" series and with brand name "Cybernetik Technologies" manufactured by M/s. Cybernetik Technologies Pvt Ltd., Plot No. 27, GAT 281/1, Near Ghotwade Phata, Village Kasar Amboli, Taluk Mulshi, Distt. Pune-411004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/43;



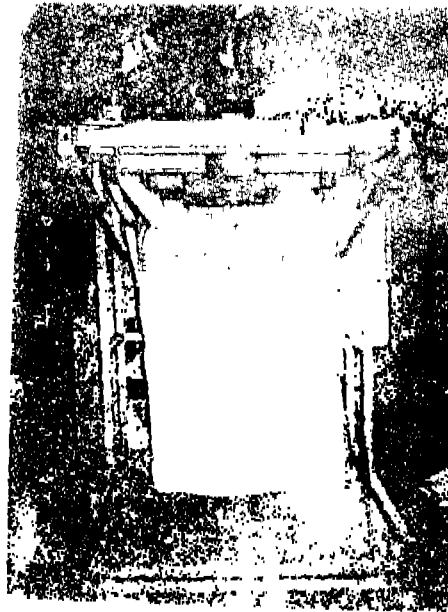
The model is an automatic weighing machine. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 5 kg to 50 kg. It can fill 1 to 10 fills per minute (maximum) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the bag. The machine is designed to fill free flowing products such as Tea, coffee, spices, sugar, granules, chemical & pharmaceutical products etc. It operates on 220 volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. The display is vacuum fluorescent display type.

[F. No. WM-21(200)/2000]  
P.A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 7 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2517.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) और बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधियों में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स साइबरनेटिक टेक्नालॉजिज प्रा. लि. प्लॉट नं. 27, गेट 281/1, छोटवाड़े फाटा के निकट, ग्राम कासर अम्बोली, तालुक मुलशी, जिला पुणे-411004 द्वारा विनिर्मित "बी बी एफ.आई" शृंखला के स्वचालित भरण, अंकक सूचन सहित मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "साइबरनेटिक टेक्नालॉजिज" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2001/44 समनुदेशित किया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र प्रकाशित करती है;



यह मॉडल स्वचालित तोलन मशीन है। मशीन को 50 कि.ग्रा. से 2000 कि.ग्रा. के बीच की किसी रेंज का प्रदाय करने के लिए समायोजित किया जा सकता है। यह उत्पाद विनिर्देशों और धैलों की मात्रा पर निर्भर करते हुए 01 से 02 धैले प्रति मिनट (अधिकतम) भर सकती है। मशीन का चाय, कॉफी, मसाले, चीनी, कणिका, रसायन और भेषजी उत्पाद आदि जैसे सुप्रवाही उत्पादों को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है। यह 220 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करती है। इसका प्रदर्शन तब होता है जब इसका प्रदीप्ति प्रकार का प्रदर्श हो।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21 (200)/2000]

पी.ए. कृष्णमूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 7th September, 2001

**S.O. 2517.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the automatic filling machine with digital indication of "BBFI" series and with brand name "Cybernetik Technologies" manufactured by M/s. Cybernetik Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Plot No. 27, GAT 281/1, Near Ghotwade Phata, Village Kasar Amboli, Taluk Mulshi, Distt. Pune-411004 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2001/44;



The model is an automatic weighing machine. The machine can be adjusted to deliver any range between 50 kg. to 2000 kg. weight. It can fill 1 to 2 fills per minute (maximum) depending upon the product specifications and quantity of the bag. The machine is designed to fill solid free flowing products such as tea, coffee, spices, sugar, granules, chemical & pharmaceutical products etc. It operates on 220 Volt, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply. The display is vacuum fluorescent display type.

[F. No. WM-21(200)/2000]

P A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director, Legal Metrology

### पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2518.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. सं. 1016(अ) तारीख 07-10-1999, का.आ. सं. 921(अ) तारीख 06-10-2000 एवं का.आ. सं. 953 तारीख 10-05-2001 द्वारा, उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्य क्षेत्र, दिल्ली में जामनगर-लोनी एल.पी.जी. पाइपलाइन परियोजना के अन्तर्गत, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा द्रव पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आग्रह की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को क्रमशः तारीख 26-10-1999, 27-10-2000 और 26-05-2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त भूमि द्रव पेट्रोलियम गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित करने की घोषणा करती है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	ग्राम	सर्वे नम्बर	अर्जित क्षेत्रफल	
				बीघा	विस्वा
दक्षिणी दिल्ली	कालकाजी	मदनपुर खादर	673 मि.	00	07
			674 मि.	00	10
			678 मि.	00	18
			1142/679 मि.	00	10
			719 मि.	00	10
			720	00	14
			722	01	05
			723	01	15
			734	02	05
			735	00	18
			736	01	00
			1076/78	08	01
			कुल		
				क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में	
			747	0.1341	
			748	0.0964	
			कुल		

[फाइल सं. एल - 14014/10/00 जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

**MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

New Delhi, the 3rd September, 2001

**S.O. 2518.**—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, S O No. 1016(E) dated the 7th October, 1999, S O. No. 921(E) dated the 6th October, 2000 and S.O. No. 953 dated the 10th May, 2001 issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to those notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of liquid petroleum gas through the National Capital Territory of Delhi under Jamnagar-Loni LPG Pipeline Project by Gas Authority of India Limited;

And, whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the 26th October 1999, 27th October 2000 and 26th May 2001 respectively;

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has after considering the said report is satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipelines for the transport of liquefied petroleum gas;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government, directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

**SCHEDULE**

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No	Area to be Acquired	
				Bigha	Visva
South Delhi	Kalka Ji	Madanpur Khadar	673 Min	00	07
			674 Min	00	10
			678 Min	00	18
			1142/679 Min	00	10
			719 Min	00	10
			720	00	14
			722	01	05
			723	01	15
			734	02	05
			735	00	18
			736	01	00
			1076/78	08	01
				Area in Hectrs.	
			747	0.1341	
			748	0.0964	

[File No. L-14014/10/00 G.P.]  
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

**का.आ. 2519.**—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 17 के अधीन पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के परन्तुक के अनुसूची में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, वडोदरा, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, जिसे उस क्षेत्र में भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार निहित किया गया है, के परामर्श से इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (8) में उल्लिखित जी.जी. एस.-III से सी. पी. एफ., गंधार तक, गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के कार्य की समाप्ति की तारीख की घोषणा करते हैं।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव का नाम	अधिसूचना धारा 3 (1) के अधीन		अधिसूचना धारा 6 (1) के अधीन		समापन की तिथि
			खण्ड प्रकाशन की तिथि	क्र.स. एवं तिथि	खण्ड प्रकाशन की तिथि	क्र.सं. एवं तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
भरूच	वागरा	पालडी	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-ई	27-02-2001
भरूच	वागरा	चँचवेल	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-ई	27-02-2001
भरूच	वागरा	मुलेर	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-ई	27-02-2001
भरूच	वागरा	गंधार	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-ई	27-02-2001

[फाईल सं. एल.-14014/2/00-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

**S.O. 2519.**—In pursuance of proviso to rule 4 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, under Section 17 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Competent Authority, Vadodara, in consultation with the Gas Authority of India Limited, with whom the right of user in land in that area has been vested hereby declares the date of termination of operation of laying gas pipelines from G.G.S.-III to C.P.F., Gandhar mentioned in column (8) of the Schedule annexed herewith.

## SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Notification U/S. 3(1)		Notification U/S. 6(1)		Date of Termination of Operation
			Date of Publication	S.No. & Date	Date of Publication	S.No. & Date	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Bharuch	Vagra	Paldi	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-E	27-02-2001
Bharuch	Vagra	Chanchavel	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-E	27-02-2001
Bharuch	Vagra	Muler	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-E	27-02-2001
Bharuch	Vagra	Gandhar	1-4-2000	740	8-8-2000	742-E	27-02-2001

[File No. L-14014/2/00-जी.पी.]

SWAMI SINGH, Director



नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2520.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 17 के अधीन पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के अधीन नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण के परन्तुक के अनुसरण में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, वडोदरा, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड, जिसे, यथास्थिति, उस क्षेत्र में भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार निहित किया गया है, या उस क्षेत्र में पाइपलाइन का स्वामित्व प्रदान किया गया है, के परामर्श से इससे संलग्न अनुसूची के स्तम्भ (8) में यथा वर्णित अकलबारा 'टी' प्वाइंट से बेल्जियम ग्लास और सिरामिक कंपनी, डभासा तक गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के कार्य की समाप्ति की तारीख की घोषणा करता है।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	अधिसूचना धारा 3 (1) के अधीन		अधिसूचना धारा 6 (1) के अधीन		समापन की तिथि
			खण्ड प्रकाशन की तिथि	क्र.स. एवं तिथि	खण्ड प्रकाशन की तिथि	क्र.सं. एवं तिथि	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
वडोदरा	पादरा	अकलबारा	22-07-99	2236	19-01-2001	56-ई	20-02-2001
वडोदरा	पादरा	डभासा	22-07-99	2236	19-01-2001	56-ई	20-02-2001

[ फाइल सं. एल.-14014/7/99-जी.पी. ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2520.—In pursuance of provision to rule 4 under explanation of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, framed under Section 17 of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Competent Authority, Vadodara, in consultation with the Gas Authority of India Limited, with whom the right of user in land in that area has been vested or ownership of the pipeline in that area vest as the case may be, hereby declares the date of termination of operations of laying natural gas pipelines from Akalbara 'T' Point to Belgium Glass and Ceramic Company, Dabhasa as mentioned in column (8) of the Schedule appended annexed herewith

## SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Notification U/S. 3(1)		Notification U/S. 6(1)		Date of Termination of Operation
			Date of Publication	S.No. & Date	Date of Publication	S.No. & Date	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Vadodara	Padra	Akalbara	22-07-99	2236	19-01-2001	56-E	20-02-2001
Vadodara	Padra	Dabhasa	22-07-99	2236	19-01-2001	56-E	20-02-2001

[ File No. L-14014/7/99-G.P. ]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2521.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना का.आ. 1103 तारीख 16 मई, 2001 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु राज्य में नल्लूर ई.पी.एस. से प्रेम कैमिको पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को 19 मई, 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में भिहित होने की बजाय सभी विस्लगमों से मुक्त गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

#### अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गाँव	सर्वे नम्बर	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)
तिरुवरूर	मनारगुडी	74 नल्लूर	36/1	0 00.5
			24—11	0.07.0
			24—12B	0.04 0
			24—1A	0.03.0
			25—2A	0.01.0
			25—3A	0 03 0
			24—1	0 00 5 जी.पी.
			25—1	0 00 5 जी.पी.
			कुल	0 19 5

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/7/01-जी.पी.]

म्यामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

**S.O. 2521.**—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1103 dated the 16th May, 2001, issued under Sub-section 1 of Section 3 of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines-(Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas through Nallur EPS to Prem Chemco Pipeline Project in the State of Tamil Nadu by the Gas Authority of India Limited,

And, whereas, copies of the said Gazette notifications were made available to the public on the 19th day of May 2001,

And, whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act submitted report to the Central Government;

And, whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report decided to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

**SCHEDULE**

District	Tehsil	Village	Survey No.	Area to be Acquired For ROU in Hect.
Tiruvarur	Mannargudi	74, Nallur	36/1	0.00.5
			24—11	0.07.0
			24—12B	0.04.0
			24—1A	0.03.0
			25—2A	0.01.0
			25—3A	0.03.0
			24—1	0.00.5 G.P.
			25—1	0.00.5 G.P.
Total			0.19.5	

[File No. L-14014/7/01-G.P.]  
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2522.—पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 17 के अधीन बनाए गए पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के स्पष्टीकरण के अधीन नियम 4 के उपबन्ध के अनुसरण में, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, राजामुन्दरी (आंध्र प्रदेश) जिनके पास यथास्थिति उस क्षेत्र में भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार या उस क्षेत्र में पाइपलाइन का स्वामित्व निहित है, गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इण्डिया लिमिटेड से परामर्श करके संलग्न अनुसूची के स्तंभ 8 में यथावर्णित कैकलुरु ई पी एस से श्री रामा सिरामिक्स लि. चेवुरु तक प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने की संक्रियाओं की समाप्ति की तारीख की घोषणा करता है।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	गांव	अधिसूचना, धारा 3(1) के अधीन		अधिसूचना, धारा 6(1) के अधीन		संक्रियाओं की समाप्ति की तारीख
			राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	का.आ. संख्या और तारीख	राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख	का.आ. संख्या और तारीख	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
कृष्णा	मुदिनेपल्लि	चेवूरु	राजपत्र	का.आ.	राजपत्र	का.आ.	
			का.आ. सं. 43	सं. 3062	का.आ. सं. 69	सं. 90 (अ)	17-02-2000
			तारीख	तारीख	तारीख	तारीख	
			23-10-99	12-10-99	02-02-2000	01-02-2000	

[ फाइल संख्या एल-14014/12/99-जी.पी. ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2522.—In pursuance of proviso to rule 4 under explanation of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Rules, 1963, formed under Section 17 of Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 the Competent Authority, in consultation with the Gas Authority of India Limited, Rajahmundry (A.P.) with whom the right of user in land in that area has vested of ownership of the Pipeline in that area vest as the case may be, hereby declares the date of termination of operations of laying natural gas Pipelines from Kaikaluru EPS to Sri Rama Ceramics Limited, Chevuru as mentioned in column 8 of Schedule appended.

## SCHEDULE

District	Tehsil	Village	Notification U/S 3(1)		Notification U/S. 6(1)		Date of Termination of Operations
			Date of Publication of Gazette	S O. No. & Date	Date of Publication of Gazette	S.O. No. & Date	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Krishna	Mudenepalli	Chevuru	Gazette	S.O. No.	Gazette	S.O. No.	17-02-2000
			No. 43	3062	No. 69	90(E)	
			Dated	Dated	Dated	Dated	
			23-10-99	12-10-99	02-02-2000	01-02-2000	

[ File No. L-14014/12/99-G.P. ]

SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2523—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 954 तारीख 10 मई, 2001 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु राज्य में के. एम. पी. जी. सी. एस. से टी. वी. आर. एम. आर. एम. टी. एन. सी. एस. सी. पाइपलाइन परियोजना के माध्यम से प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को 18 मई 2001 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमियों में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त धारा की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विल्लंगनों से मुक्त गैस अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

जिला	तहसील	नगर/गाँव	वार्ड नं.	ब्लॉक नं.	टी.एस. नं.	क्षेत्रफल (हेक्टेयर में)		
तिरुवरूर	तिरुवरूर	तिरुवरूर म्युनिसिपल टाऊन	3	7	280.4	0.00.5		
					269	0.02.0 (Por)		
					279-1	0.02.0		
					268-2	0.03.0		
			3	6	267-1B2	0.00.5		
					267-1B	0.01.5		
					3	14	553-1	0.00.5
							553-2B	0.00.5
			553-3	0.01.0				
			553-4A1	0.01.0				
			3	14	553-4B	0.02.0 (Por)		
					550-1B	0.05.0 (Por)		
					550-3A1	0.00.5		
					549-2	0.00.5		
			3	14	549-3	0.00.5 (Por)		
					546	0.01.5 (Por)		
					545	0.02.5 (Por)		
					3	17	568-1	0.02.0 (Por)
			567-2A	0.01.0				
			तिरुवरूर	कोडावसल			104, पेन्थास्कूडी	
124-7	0.04.0							
122-2A	0.04.0							
122-2B	0.13.0							
122-3	0.01.0 (Por)							
114-1	0.11.5							
तिरुवरूर	कोडावसल	104, पेन्थास्कूडी			111	0.02.0		
					कुल	0 47.5		

[फाइल सं. एल-14014/17/99 जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

**S.O. 2523.**—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number 954(E) dated the 10th May, 2001, issued under Sub-section 1 of Section 3 of Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for transport of natural gas through Kamalapura Gas Compressor Station to Thiruvarur Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation Pipeline Project in the State of Tamil Nadu by the Gas Authority of India Limited,

Whereas, copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on the 18th day of May 2001;

Whereas, the Competent Authority has under Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

Whereas, the Central Government has, after considering the said report, decided to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And, further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of that Section, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gas Authority of India Limited, free from all encumbrances.

**SCHEDULE**

District	Tehsil	Town/Village	Ward No.	Block No.	T.S. No.	Area to be Acquired For ROU in Hect.	
Tiruvavarur	Thiruvavarur	Tiruvavarur Municipal Town	3	7	280-4	0.00.5	
					269	0.02.0 (Por)	
			3	6	279-1	0.02.0	
					268-2	0.03.0	
					267-1B2	0.00.5	
					267-1B	0.01.5	
			3	14	553-1	0.00.5	
					553-2B	0.00.5	
					553-3	0.01.0	
					553-4A1	0.01.0	
					553-4B	0.02.0 (Por)	
					550-1B	0.05.0 (Por)	
			3	17	550-3A1	0.00.5	
					549-2	0.00.5	
					549-3	0.00.5 (Por)	
					546	0.01.5 (Por)	
					545	0.02.5 (Por)	
					568-1	0.02.0 (Por)	
					567-2A	0.01.0	
					125-2D	0.12.0	
124-7	0.04.0						
122-2A	0.04.0						
122-2B	0.13.0						
122-3	0.01.0 (Por)						
Tiruvavarur	Kodavasla	104, Peruntharakudi			114-1	0.11.5	
					111	0.02.0	
					Total		0.47.5

[File No. L-14014/17/99 G.P.]  
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 2524.— केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में नीचे दी गई अनुसूची के स्तंभ (1) में उल्लिखित व्यक्तियों को, मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ (2) में वर्णित क्षेत्रों में अवस्थित विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं को वितरण के लिए गुजरात में जामनगर और हजीरा स्थित एल. एन. जी. टर्मिनल से मध्य प्रदेश राज्य तक पुनः वाष्पित प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लि० (जी. टी. आई. सी. एल.) जिसका रजिस्ट्रीकृत कार्यालय मार्फत मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लि० (जी टी आई सी एल) आर. पी. एल. हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 बालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग बेलार्ड एस्टेट, मुम्बई-400038 में है, द्वारा पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का पालन करने के लिए प्राधिकृत करती है।

## अनुसूची

व्यक्तियों का नाम और पता	अधिकारिता का क्षेत्र
(1)	(2)
(1) श्री एम. सी. रेजा, सेवानिवृत्त मध्य प्रदेश राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी मार्फत मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर पी एल हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 बालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग बेलार्ड एस्टेट, मुम्बई- 400038	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के झाबुआ, धार, उज्जैन, इन्दौर, देवास, सिहोरे और भोपाल जिले।
(1) श्री एन. एस. कनेश सेवानिवृत्त मध्य प्रदेश राज्य प्रशासनिक सेवा के अधिकारी मार्फत मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी, आर पी एल हाउस, तृतीय तल, 15 बालचंद हीराचंद मार्ग बेलार्ड एस्टेट, मुम्बई- 400038	मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के झाबुआ, धार, उज्जैन, इन्दौर, देवास, सिहोरे और भोपाल जिले।

टिप्पणी : —

मैसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एण्ड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लि० मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में उक्त प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों का पालन करेगी, अर्थात :—

- (i) प्रस्तावित प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइनों के मार्ग और रेखांकन सीमा परिष्करणी परियोजना की, जिसके लिए भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार पहले ही अर्जित किया गया है, अपरिष्कृत तेल पाइपलाइनों के मार्ग और रेखांकन से, आधा किलो मीटर या इससे अधिक की दूरी पर, पृथक और स्पष्ट रखे जाएंगे ;

- (ii) जहां ऊपर वर्णित दो पाइपलाइनों के मार्ग और रेखांकन एक दूसरे को क्रॉस करते हैं वहां क्रॉसिंग के बिन्दु दो पाइपलाइन बिछाने वाली कम्पनियों के बीच पारस्परिक करार द्वारा विनिश्चित किए जाएंगे ; और
- (iii) इस अधिसूचना के अनुसरण में अर्जित भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार प्रस्तावित प्राकृतिक गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए ही होगा।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/9/01-जी.पी.]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2001

**S. O. 2524.**— In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorise the persons mentioned in the column (1) of the Schedule given below to perform the functions of the competent authority under the said Act for laying of the pipeline by M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited (GTICL) having its Registered office at C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited (GTICL), R.P.L. House, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038 for transportation of regasified natural gas in the State of Madhya Pradesh from the LNG terminals at Jamnagar and Hazira in Gujarat for distribution to various consumers located in the State of Madhya Pradesh in respect of the areas mentioned in column (2) of the Schedule.

## SCHEDULE

Name and Addresses of the persons (1)	Area of jurisdiction (2)
(1) Shri M.C. Reja, Retired MP State Administrative Service Officer, C/o M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company R.P.L. House, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038.	Districts of Jhabua, Dhar, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Sehore and Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh State:
(2) Shri N.S. Kanesh, Retired MP State Administrative Service Officer, C/O M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company R.P.L. House, 3 <sup>rd</sup> Floor, 15, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai-400038.	Districts of Jhabua, Dhar, Ujjain, Indore, Dewas, Sehore and Bhopal of Madhya Pradesh State:

**Note:**

M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited shall observe



the following conditions for laying the said natural gas pipeline in the State of Madhya Pradesh, namely;

- (i) The route and alignment of the proposed natural gas pipelines shall be kept separate and distinct, at a distance of half a kilometer or more, from the route and alignment of the crude oil pipelines of the Bina Refinery Project for which right of user in land have already been acquired;
- (ii) Where the routes and alignments of the above mentioned two pipelines cross each other, the points of crossings shall be decided by mutual agreement between the companies laying the two pipelines; and
- (iii) The right of user in land acquired in pursuance of this notification shall be only for laying the proposed natural gas pipeline.

[No L-14014/9/01-GP]  
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 17 सितम्बर, 2001

का. आ. 2525.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सख्या का आ 690, तारीख 29/03/2001 और का आ 1342, तारीख 11/05/1999 द्वारा प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजनार्थ उक्त अधिसूचनाओं से सलग्न अनुसूचियों में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकारों के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचनाओं की प्रतियां जनता को क्रमशः तारीख 19 अप्रैल, 2001 से 28 अप्रैल, 2001 तक और 20 जुलाई, 1999 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ,

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इन अधिसूचनाओं से सलग्न अनुसूचियों में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए ,

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए इन अधिसूचनाओं से सलग्न अनुसूचियों में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है ,

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि ऐसी भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए समी विल्लगमों से रहित, गुजरात स्टेट पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, ब्लॉक स 15, तीसरा तल, उद्योग भवन, सेक्टर स 11, गांधीनगर -382001, गुजरात में निहित होगा।

# अनुसूची

जिल्ला: भरुच

राज्य: गुजरात

जिल्ले	तालुके	धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के गांव का				सर्वेक्षण सं.	क्षेत्र		
का नाम	का नाम	आधीन जारी की गई	नाम		/ खं सं.	हेक्टर	आरे	सेन्टीआरे	
		अधिसूचना का अनुसंधान							
		का. आ. राजपत्र							
		सं.	की तारीख						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
भरुच	भरुच	690	29/03/2001	अलंदर	244	00	21	30	
					241	00	41	10	
					239/बी	00	23	20	
					238	00	52	40	
					भरुच से पालेज रास्ता राज्य धोरी मार्ग 6	00	05	00	
					पगुधण	328/ए	00	30	20
						329	00	08	00
						331	00	12	20
						335	00	26	20
						349	00	24	20
						350	00	11	30
						352	00	08	40
				396		00	16	30	
				395		00	01	00	
				394/पी		00	15	60	
				354		00	06	10	
				355/पैकी		00	20	80	
				356/पैकी	00	15	00		
				नाला	00	03	60		
				234	00	05	00		
				कोठी	233/ए	00	38	90	
					317	00	15	30	
					770	00	25	60	
					314	00	06	40	
					313	00	19	60	
					311	00	21	40	
					310	00	22	00	
					312	00	12	00	
					298	00	07	00	
					294	00	39	80	
					295	00	06	40	
					296	00	03	20	
					297	00	09	40	
					279	00	29	00	
					280	00	03	30	
					कोठी (क्रमशः)	सट्टक (येंरेंट - कोठी)	00	02	50
				274		00	03	40	
				275		00	17	00	
				कोठी- मेटल रास्ता		00	02	00	
				धाम		143	00	02	90

जिल्ला: भरुच						राज्य: गुजरात		
जिल्ले	तालुके	धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के गांव का		सर्वेक्षण सं.		क्षेत्र		
का नाम	का नाम	आधीन जारी की गई	नाम	/ खं सं.		हेक्टर	आरे	सेन्टीआरे
		अधिसूचना का अनुसंधान						
		का. आ. राजपत्र						
		सं.	की तारीख					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
भरुच	भरुच	1342	11/05/1999	अलीपुर	54/पी	00	12	80
					48	00	21	60
					47	00	23	60

[ फा. सं. एल-14014/4/99-जी.पी. (भाग-III) ]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 17th September, 2001

S. O. 2525.— Whereas by notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. S.O. 690 dated the 29th March, 2001 and S.O. No. 1342 dated the 11th May, 1999 issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 ( 50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification for purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of natural gas;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public from 19th April, 2001 to 28th April, 2001 and 20/07/1999 respectively ;

And whereas, the competent authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act submitted the report to the Central Government ;

And whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report, is satisfied that the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land, specified in the Schedule appended to this notification, are hereby acquired for laying the pipelines;

And further in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in said land shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest, from the date of the publication of the declaration, in the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, Block No. 15, 3rd Floor, Udyog Bhavan, Sector No. 11, Gandhinagar -382 011, Gujarat, free from all encumbrances.

District : BHARUCH				<u>Schedule</u>		State : Gujarat		
Name of		Reference to	Name of	Block No. /		Area		
District	Taluka	publication of	Village	Survey No.		Hectare	Are	Centare
		Notification						
		u/s. 3(1)						
		S.O.No.	Date of					
			Gazette					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bharuch	Bharuch	690	29/03/2001	ALDAR	244	00	21	30
					241	00	41	10
					239/B	00	23	20
					238	00	52	40
					Bharuch-Palej Road			
					SH-6	00	05	00
				PAGUTHAN	328/A	00	30	20
					329	00	08	00
					331	00	12	20
					335	00	26	20
					349	00	24	20
					350	00	11	30
					352	00	08	40
					396	00	16	30
					395	00	01	00
					394/P	00	15	60
					354	00	06	10
					355/P	00	20	80
					356/P	00	15	00
					Drain	00	03	60
					234	00	05	00
					233/A	00	38	90
				KOTHI	317	00	15	30
					770	00	25	60
					314	00	06	40
					313	00	19	60
					311	00	21	40
					310	00	22	00
					312	00	12	00
					298	00	07	00
					294	00	39	80
					295	00	06	40
					296	00	03	20
					297	00	09	40
					279	00	29	00
					280	00	03	30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
				KOTHI (Cont...)	Cart track (Torrent -Kothi)	00	02	50
					274	00	03	40
					275	00	17	00
					Kothi - Metalled Road	00	02	00
				THAM	143	00	02	90

District : BHARUCH

State : Gujarat

Name of		Reference to	Name of	Block No. /	Area			
District	Taluka	publication of	Village	Survey No.		Hectare	Are	Centare
		Notification						
		u/s. 3(1)						
		S.O.No.	Date of					
			Gazette					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Bharuch	Bharuch	1342	11-05-1999	ALIPUR	54/P	00	12	80
					48	00	21	60
					47	00	23	60

[No. L-14014/4/99-GP(Part-III)]  
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2526.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में खिरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए “सलाया-मथुरा पाइप लाइन प्रणाली के खिरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत और चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्धन” को कार्यावित करने के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए, और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के लिये उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है,

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें

उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाने के संबंध में लिखित रूप में आक्षेप, श्री जे.के. आहूजा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाईन (संवर्द्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोठी नं. 1439, सेक्टर-15, अरबन इस्टेट, सोनीपत (हरियाणा)-131001 को कर सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील: रेवाड़ी

जिला: रेवाड़ी

राज्य: हरियाणा

गाँव का नाम	हस्त संख्या	मुस्ततील संख्या	खसरा/किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	बर्गमीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
हुसैनपुर	134	2	19	0	02	53
			22/1	0	05	82
			22/2	0	02	02
		14	15/1	0	06	32
			15/2	0	01	01
			16	0	05	06
			17/1	0	02	02
			24/1	0	03	04
			24/2	0	04	81
		15	1/1	0	00	00
			1/2	0	03	04
			1/3	0	02	53
			2	0	01	77
			10/1	0	05	06
			10/2	0	02	28
			11/1	0	00	25
		18	3	0	04	55
			4	0	03	29
			8/1	0	00	76
			8/2	0	06	83
			9/1	0	00	00
			13/1	0	01	01
			19/1	0	00	76
			19/2	0	02	53
			20/2	0	01	52
			21/1	0	03	79
			21/2/2	0	04	05
			26	0	02	78
		26	5	0	07	33
			6/1	0	02	28
			6/2	0	02	28
			7	0	02	53
			14/2	0	06	32
			17	0	06	83
			18/12/3	0	00	25
			23/1	0	01	01
			23/2	0	02	53
			23/3	0	03	04
			24	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		27	1/1	0	02	28
		33	2/3	0	01	77
			3	0	06	07
			9/1	0	03	79
			9/2	0	04	30
			11	0	04	55
			12	0	03	29
			20	0	07	84
			21	0	01	01
		34	16	0	00	00
			25	0	06	83
		38	4	0	01	77
			5	0	05	06
			7	0	07	84
			13/2	0	02	53
			13/3	0	01	26
			14	0	04	05
			18/1	0	03	04
			18/2	0	02	53
			18/3	0	02	53
			22/2	0	01	01
			23	0	00	51
		46	11/1	0	02	03
			11/2	0	00	25
			60	0	07	08
			73	0	01	77
			153	0	00	78
			155	0	00	78
			157	0	00	51
रामपुरा	232	1	18	0	00	00
			100/5	0	00	25
कुतुबपुर मौला	131	22	11	0	01	26
			19/2/1	0	00	00
			19/2/2	0	00	25
			20	0	06	58
			21/1	0	02	02
			21/2	0	00	51
			22/1	0	04	55
		26	2/1	0	06	58
			9/2	0	00	51
			9/3	0	06	07
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	58
			22	0	06	58
		42	2	0	01	51
			12	0	01	01
			13/1/1	0	01	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			18	0	04	30
			19	0	00	25
			96	0	00	51
			302	0	00	51
काना भाजिरा	126	7	19/2	0	03	54
			22/2/1	0	06	07
			22/2/2	0	00	51
		9	2/2	0	06	58
			9/1	0	01	77
			9/2	0	05	06
			12	0	06	83
			19/1	0	01	77
			19/2	0	01	52
			20/1/1	0	00	00
			20/1/2	0	03	54
			21/1/1/2	0	00	25
			21/2/1	0	00	25
			21/2/2	0	02	27
		14	15	0	00	00
		15	2	0	00	00
			10	0	02	02
			11	0	06	83
			20	0	06	83
			21/1	0	02	28
			21/2	0	02	02
			21/3	0	02	28
		19	1	0	06	83
			10/1	0	05	06
			10/2	0	01	01
			10/3	0	00	25
			10/4	0	00	25
			11	0	03	04
			34	0	01	26
			39	0	00	51
चान्दावास	117	7	24/1	0	05	06
			24/2	0	01	26
			25	0	02	28
		14	3	0	02	02
			4	0	05	06
			7	0	01	01
			8/1	0	05	06
			13	0	06	58
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	58



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		17	3	0	08	07
			8	0	08	83
			13	0	08	58
			18	0	08	07
			19	0	00	00
		28	12	0	08	07
			18	0	01	77
			44	0	01	28
			48/2	0	00	51
			188	0	00	51
			187	0	00	51
			188	0	00	51
पूरा पुर	116	4	21	0	07	33
		12	15/2	0	00	25
			16/1	0	03	54
			16/2	0	00	51
			25	0	07	08
		13	1	0	08	58
			10/1	0	08	32
			10/2	0	00	25
			11	0	08	58
			20	0	03	04
			21	0	00	25
		17	5	0	08	07
			8	0	08	58
			15	0	04	30
			16	0	03	79
		24	24	0	08	58
		28	4/1	0	02	53
			4/2	0	04	05
			7	0	08	58
			14/1	0	02	53
			14/2	0	04	05
			17/2	0	03	79
			45/1	0	01	01
			208/2	0	00	51
			221	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
मोकल गढ़	119	21	24	0	00	25
		22	3	0	06	58
			8	0	03	79
		44	22	0	02	28
		46	2	0	06	32
			9	0	05	82
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	32
			20	0	00	25
			21	0	03	04
			22	0	04	05
		74	1/2	0	01	77
			1/3	0	04	55
			2	0	00	51
			10/1	0	02	02
			10/2	0	05	06
			11	0	06	58
			20	0	05	06
			201	0	00	76
आस पुर	114	26	8	0	02	53
			13	0	06	58
			18	0	06	58
			23	0	06	58
		27	2/2	0	02	02
			3	0	05	06
			8	0	01	01
			9	0	05	82
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	58
			22	0	04	05
		36	1	0	00	00
			10/1	0	01	01
मिन्दोखर	113	18	14	0	00	00
			17	0	06	58
			24	0	06	83
		22	4	0	06	83
			7	0	05	56
			8	0	01	26
			13	0	06	07
			14	0	00	25
			18	0	06	83
			23/1	0	05	31
			23/2	0	01	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		38	16	0	00	75
			24	0	03	29
			25	0	06	58
		39	3/1	0	02	53
			3/2	0	04	30
			8	0	02	78
			9	0	04	05
			12	0	05	56
			19	0	00	26
			20	0	01	02
			21	0	00	00
		46	4	0	06	58
			7	0	04	05
			14	0	08	60
			17	0	06	58
			24	0	06	58
		56	3	0	00	25
			4	0	06	58
			7	0	04	55
			8	0	02	53
			13	0	06	32
			14	0	00	51
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	32
			60/2	0	00	25
			75	0	00	76
			81	0	01	01
			330	0	00	51
			339	0	00	76
लसाना	220	1	16	0	06	83
			25	0	06	83
		8	4	0	01	01
			5	0	05	82
			6	0	01	26
			7	0	05	82
			13	0	01	52
			14	0	13	91
			17	0	01	01
			18	0	13	91
			19	0	06	32
			22	0	18	97
		9	15	0	08	60
			16	0	12	39
		10	1/3	0	01	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		21	10 11	0 0	01 03	28 04
		22	15 16 25	0 0 0	03 06 06	79 83 83
		23	5/1 5/2 6 7 14 15	0 0 0 0 0 0	03 01 07 00 05 01	79 77 33 25 56 52
			104 106/1,3	0 0	00 01	51 26
राजपुरा खालसा	111	20	21/2	0	08	09
		21	1/1	0	00	25
		22	4 5/1 6 7 14	0 0 0 0 0	03 21 10 05 02	29 25 62 06 28
बीकानेर	221	5	10 11 20 21	0 0 0 0	03 06 06 03	79 83 58 04
		6	16 25/1/1 25/1/2 25/2	0 0 0 0	00 01 01 00	00 52 77 25
		11	5/1 5/2 6 15/1	0 0 0 0	00 06 06 06	25 58 83 83
रोखपुर शिकारपुर	224	2	21	0	05	31
		12	6 15 16 25	0 0 0 0	00 04 06 06	00 55 32 58
		13	1 10/1 10/2 11/1	0 0 0 0	06 03 03 02	58 29 29 53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		20	5	0	08	83
			6	0	08	83
			15	0	08	58
			16	0	04	81
			17	0	02	28
			24/1	0	00	51
			24/2	0	01	77
			24/3	0	01	52
			24/4	0	02	02
			25/1	0	00	25
		26	4	0	06	83
			7	0	06	58
			14	0	06	83
			17/1	0	00	76
			17/2	0	05	82
			23	0	00	25
			24	0	08	58
		32	3	0	05	31
			4	0	01	52
			8	0	06	32
			13	0	05	56
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
		36	2	0	00	00
			3	0	06	83
			8	0	03	04
			9/1	0	03	79
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	83
			22/1	0	03	04
			22/2	0	02	28
		42	2	0	06	58
			9	0	05	82
			11	0	02	53
			12	0	04	30
			19	0	00	51
			20	0	06	32
			21	0	06	83
		46	1/1	0	06	83
			10/2	0	02	02
			57	0	01	52
			60	0	01	52
			61	0	00	76
			62/2	0	00	76
			244	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
गुस्ताफापुर	256	4	6	0	07	59
			15/1	0	03	29
			15/2	0	02	28
			16	0	06	83
			25	0	06	07
		5	4	0	00	25
			5	0	06	83
			6	0	03	04
			7/1	0	04	05
			14	0	06	58
			17	0	06	83
			24/1	0	06	58
			24/2	0	00	00
		16	4/1	0	06	83
			7	0	06	83
			13	0	03	54
			14	0	03	54
			17	0	00	00
			18	0	06	58
			23	0	06	83
		19	3	0	06	58
			8	0	06	07
			13	0	06	58
			18	0	05	31
			19	0	01	52
			22/1	0	02	78
			22/2	0	03	29
			23	0	00	76
		34	2	0	01	77
			12/3	0	00	00
			22	0	06	83
		39	1	0	01	77
			2	0	05	06
			9	0	00	51
			10	0	05	56
			11/1	0	04	81
			11/2	0	01	77
			20	0	06	58
			21	0	01	77
			61	0	01	01
			227	0	00	51
			231	0	00	51
			233	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
टेहना दिपालपुर	255	7	19	0	05	56
			22	0	06	83
		21	2	0	06	07
			9	0	06	83
			11	0	01	52
			12	0	04	81
			19	0	00	51
			20	0	06	07
			21	0	06	83
		23	25	0	02	28
		24	1	0	06	83
			10/1	0	06	07
			11/1	0	05	56
			11/2	0	01	26
			20	0	06	83
			21	0	04	05
		38	1	0	00	25
		39	5	0	05	56
			67	0	00	76
			279	0	00	51
			280	0	00	51
रोहड़ाई	230	11	25	0	04	55
		14	5	0	06	83
			6	0	06	83
			15	0	06	58
			16	0	02	53
			17	0	02	53
			24	0	06	07
		23	4	0	06	83
			7	0	06	83
			14	0	06	83
			17	0	06	83
			24	0	06	58
		26	3	0	02	02
			4	0	04	55
			7	0	00	25
			8	0	06	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			13	0	06	83
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
	37		3	0	05	82
			12	0	02	53
			13	0	02	28
			19/1	0	02	78
			19/2	0	03	29
			22/1	0	03	04
			22/2	0	03	79
	42		2	0	06	83
			9/1	0	02	53
			9/2	0	04	30
			12/1	0	04	81
			12/2	0	02	02
			19	0	06	58
			21	0	03	42
			22	0	03	54
	53		20/1	0	02	53
			21/2	0	01	01
			1	0	06	58
			10	0	06	58
			11	0	05	05
	60		1	0	05	31
			10	0	00	91
	61		5/1	0	00	51
			6/1	0	05	56
			16/1/1	0	03	54
			16/2/1	0	00	00
	70		5	0	02	53
			6	0	06	83
			14	0	01	52
			15	0	05	31
			16	0	00	76
			17	0	06	32
			24	0	06	58



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		83	4	0	08	83
			7	0	08	32
			14	0	08	83
			17	0	08	83
			18	0	00	00
			23	0	04	05
			24	0	03	04
		90	3	0	08	83
			8	0	08	83
			13	0	06	32
			18	0	08	83
			23	0	08	83
		101	2	0	00	78
			3	0	08	07
			8	0	00	78
			9	0	05	31
			12	0	07	84
			114	0	00	78
			118/2	0	00	78
			580	0	02	78
			581	0	00	25
			587	0	00	25
			593	0	01	52
			609	0	00	25
			624	0	00	25
			625	0	00	25
बाढ़ बसोता	250	55	3	0	00	78
			8	0	06	33
			13	0	02	02
रसूलपुर	234	6	22	0	02	53
		8	2	0	08	83
			9	0	08	83
			11	0	00	00
			12	0	11	38
			19	0	02	78
			20	0	07	84
			21	0	12	65
		19	1	0	10	12
			10/1	0	07	08
			10/2	0	04	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			11/1	0	05	58
			11/2	0	05	06
			20	0	06	83
			21	0	06	83
		22	1	0	06	83
			10	0	06	07
			11/1	0	01	52
		23	6	0	00	76
			15/1	0	01	52
			15/2	0	03	79
			18	0	06	83
			25	0	02	02
			43	0	01	26
			56	0	01	01
पाहलावास	236	53	15/1	0	01	26
			16/2	0	06	58
			24	0	01	52
			25/1	0	05	31
		63	4	0	06	07
			5	0	00	76
			7	0	06	58
			14	0	06	83
			17	0	06	83
			24	0	06	58
		78	4	0	06	07
			7	0	04	05
			8	0	03	04
			13	0	06	58
			14/1	0	00	25
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
		91	3/1	0	02	02
			3/2	0	04	05
			8	0	03	04
			9	0	02	02
			13/1	0	00	76
			13/2	0	05	58
			18	0	04	05
			19	0	03	04
			22	0	04	05
			23	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			121	0	01	77
			658	0	00	25
			661	0	00	25
			665	0	00	51
			667	0	00	51
			25	0	01	77
चांग	238	13	5/1	0	03	04
		16	5/2	0	03	04
			6	0	06	83
			15	0	04	30
			28	0	00	76
			8	0	00	25
पहराजवास	239	38	9	0	06	58
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	05	05
			22/1	0	01	52
			22/2	0	01	77
			22/3	0	04	55
			22/4	0	00	00
		37	1/2/2	0	00	25
			1/2/3	0	00	00
			2/1	0	05	82
			2/2	0	00	25
			2/3	0	00	25
			9	0	03	04
			10	0	04	05
			11	0	06	83
			12	0	00	00
			20	0	03	04
			58	0	00	76
			62	0	00	76
			183/3	0	00	25
			7	0	05	05
गुरावडा	245	111	14/1	0	05	56
			14/2	0	01	26
			17	0	06	83
			24/1	0	06	83
		114	4/1	0	03	04
			4/2	0	03	04
			7/1	0	03	79
			7/2	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			8	0	03	04
			13	0	06	83
			14	0	00	00
			18/1	0	04	05
			18/2	0	02	78
			23/1	0	04	05
			23/2	0	02	78
	145		3	0	06	83
			8	0	02	78
			23/1	0	00	00
			23/2	0	01	27
	151		9	0	06	83
			12	0	06	83
			19	0	05	82
			20	0	01	01
			21/1	0	02	28
			21/2	0	04	30
			22	0	00	25
	177		1	0	06	58
			10	0	06	83
			11	0	06	83
			20	0	06	83
			21/1	0	01	77
			21/2	0	02	53
	178		25/2	0	02	78
	183		5/1	0	00	76
			5/2	0	03	29
			6/1	0	07	84
			15/2	0	06	83
			16	0	06	83
			24	0	01	01
			25	0	05	82
	184		1/1	0	00	00
	204		4	0	07	08
			5	0	00	76
	244		1	0	00	76
	245		1	0	00	76
			248	0	00	76
			874	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			883	0	01	52
			920/1	0	05	82
हंसावास	240	9	19/2	0	03	29
			20	0	03	54
			21	0	06	83
		10	1/1	0	00	00
			1/2	0	06	83
			10	0	06	83
			11	0	02	53
		11	15	0	04	30
			16	0	06	07
			25/1	0	06	83
		22	4	0	01	52
			5	0	02	28
			6/1	0	01	01
			7/1	0	02	02
			7/2	0	03	79
			14	0	06	83
			17	0	06	83
			23	0	00	51
			24	0	05	82
		25	3	0	05	05
			4	0	00	25
			8	0	06	58
			13	0	06	32
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
		36	2	0	03	54
			3	0	03	54
			9	0	05	82
			12	0	06	83
			19	0	06	83
			22	0	06	07
		38	2	0	06	58
			9/2	0	05	56
			10/1	0	01	26
			11	0	06	32
			12	0	00	76
			20	0	06	83
			21/1	0	03	29
			21/2	0	02	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			26	0	00	76
		48	16/1	0	02	78
			25	0	06	83
		49	1	0	04	55
			10	0	04	55
			11/1	0	07	84
			20	0	03	79
			21	0	00	00
			26	0	02	28
		51	5	0	06	83
			6	0	06	83
			15	0	06	83
			16	0	06	83
			24	0	01	26
			25	0	05	56
		62	4	0	06	83
			7	0	02	28
			101	0	02	02
			102	0	00	76
			110	0	00	76
			111	0	00	76
			112	0	01	26
			264	0	00	51
			270	0	02	02
			271	0	00	51
			290	0	00	51
			291	0	00	51
			294	0	00	51
			297	0	02	02
गादला	243	26	12	0	03	79
काहभोरा	241	10	16	0	07	59
			17/2	0	00	00
			24/1/1	0	01	01
			24/1/2	0	02	02
			24/2	0	01	52
			25	0	02	28
		14	4	0	06	83
			7/1/1	0	02	53
			7/2/2	0	02	53
			14	0	06	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			17	0	02	78
			18	0	04	81
			23/1	0	03	29
			23/2	0	03	29
		28	3	0	06	83
			8	0	06	07
			13	0	06	83
			18	0	06	58
			19/1	0	00	25
			19/2	0	00	00
			22	0	05	31
			23/1	0	01	52
		30	2	0	06	58
			9	0	09	86
			262/2	0	00	51
			271	0	00	51
काहनोरी	242	16	4	0	02	53
			6	0	05	82
			7	0	01	01
			14	0	06	07
			15	0	00	76
			17	0	06	83
			24	0	06	83
		20	4/2	0	06	83
			7/1	0	01	01
			7/2	0	04	55
			13/2	0	03	54
			14	0	03	04
			18/1	0	06	32
			23	0	06	83
		34	3	0	06	83
			8	0	06	32
			12	0	00	00
			13	0	06	32
		41	9/2	0	02	02
			11	0	01	28
			12/1	0	06	35
			12/2	0	01	26
			19	0	01	28
			20	0	11	38
			21/1	0	05	82
			21/2/1	0	02	78
			21/2/2	0	02	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		55	5	0	01	52
			6	0	06	58
			15/2	0	02	02
			15/3	0	08	85
			16	0	11	38
			25	0	09	36
		56	1/1	0	08	09
			1/2	0	05	31
			10	0	02	02
		61	5/1	0	00	00
			5/2	0	05	58
			6/1	0	03	54
			6/2	0	02	02
			15	0	05	31
			84/2	0	01	26
			89	0	01	01
			467	0	00	51
			483	0	00	76
			485	0	00	76
			495	0	01	01
			497	0	02	78
			498	0	01	28
			499	0	01	26

[पत्र. सं. 25011/30/2001-ओ.आर-1]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव



New Delhi, the 18th September, 2001

**S. O. 2526.**— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the " Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura Sections of Salaya-Mathura pipeline System";

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user in the land described in the said Schedule;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri J.K. Ahuja, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Kothi No. 1439, Sector-15, Urban Estate, Sonapat (Haryana)-131001.

Schedule						
Tehsil: Rewari		Dist: Rewari		State: Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra/Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Husainpur	134	2	19	0	02	53
			22/1	0	05	82
			22/2	0	02	02
		14	15/1	0	06	32
			15/2	0	01	01
			16	0	05	06
			17/1	0	02	02
			24/1	0	03	04
			24/2	0	04	81
		15	1/1	0	00	00
			1/2	0	03	04
			1/3	0	02	53
			2	0	01	77
			10/1	0	05	06
			10/2	0	02	28
			11/1	0	00	25
		18	3	0	04	55
			4	0	03	29
			8/1	0	00	76
			8/2	0	06	83
			9/1	0	00	00
			13/1	0	01	01
			19/1	0	00	76
			19/2	0	02	53
			20/2	0	01	52
			21/1	0	03	79
			21/2/2	0	04	05
			26	0	02	78
		26	5	0	07	33
			6/1	0	02	28
			6/2	0	02	28
			7	0	02	53
			14/2	0	06	32
			17	0	06	83
			18/12/3	0	00	25
			23/1	0	01	01
			23/2	0	02	53
			23/3	0	03	04
			24	0	00	25
		27	1/1	0	02	28
		33	2/3	0	01	77
			3	0	06	07
			9/1	0	03	79
			9/2	0	04	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			11	0	04	55
			12	0	03	29
			20	0	07	84
			21	0	01	01
		34	16	0	00	00
			25	0	06	83
		38	4	0	01	77
			5	0	05	06
			7	0	07	84
			13/2	0	02	53
			13/3	0	01	26
			14	0	04	05
			18/1	0	03	04
			18/2	0	02	53
			18/3	0	02	53
			22/2	0	01	01
			23	0	00	51
		46	11/1	0	02	03
			11/2	0	00	25
			60	0	07	08
			73	0	01	77
			153	0	00	76
			155	0	00	76
			157	0	00	51
Rampura	232	1	18	0	00	00
			100/5	0	00	25
Qutabpur Maula	131	22	11	0	01	26
			19/2/1	0	00	00
			19/2/2	0	00	25
			20	0	06	58
			21/1	0	02	02
			21/2	0	00	51
			22/1	0	04	55
		26	2/1	0	06	58
			9/2	0	00	51
			9/3	0	06	07
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	58
			22	0	06	58
		42	2	0	01	51
			12	0	01	01
			13/1/1	0	01	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			18	0	04	30
			19	0	00	25
			96	0	00	51
			302	0	00	51
Kana Majra	126	7	19/2	0	03	54
			22/2/1	0	06	07
			22/2/2	0	00	51
		9	2/2	0	06	58
			9/1	0	01	77
			9/2	0	05	06
			12	0	06	83
			19/1	0	01	77
			19/2	0	01	52
			20/1/1	0	00	00
			20/1/2	0	03	54
			21/1/1/2	0	00	25
			21/2/1	0	00	25
			21/2/2	0	02	27
		14	15	0	00	00
		15	2	0	00	00
			10	0	02	02
			11	0	06	83
			20	0	06	83
			21/1	0	02	28
			21/2	0	02	02
			21/3	0	02	28
		19	1	0	06	83
			10/1	0	05	06
			10/2	0	01	01
			10/3	0	00	25
			10/4	0	00	25
			11	0	03	04
			34	0	01	26
			39	0	00	51
Chandawas	117	7	24/1	0	05	06
			24/2	0	01	26
			25	0	02	28
		14	3	0	02	02
			4	0	05	06
			7	0	01	01
			8/1	0	05	06
			13	0	06	58
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		17	3	0	08	07
			8	0	08	83
			13	0	08	58
			18	0	08	07
			19	0	00	00
		26	12	0	08	07
			18	0	01	77
			44	0	01	26
			48/2	0	00	51
			186	0	00	51
			187	0	00	51
			188	0	00	51
<b>Bhudpur</b>	116	4	21	0	07	33
		12	15/2	0	00	25
			16/1	0	03	54
			16/2	0	00	51
			25	0	07	08
		13	1	0	08	58
			10/1	0	08	32
			10/2	0	00	25
			11	0	08	58
			20	0	03	04
			21	0	00	25
		17	5	0	08	07
			6	0	08	58
			15	0	04	30
			16	0	03	79
		24	24	0	08	58
		28	4/1	0	02	53
			4/2	0	04	05
			7	0	08	58
			14/1	0	02	53
			14/2	0	04	05
			17/2	0	03	79
			45/1	0	01	01
			208/2	0	00	51
			221	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Gokal Garh</b>	119	21	24	0	00	25
		22	3	0	06	58
			8	0	03	79
		44	22	0	02	28
		46	2	0	06	32
			9	0	05	82
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	32
			20	0	00	25
			21	0	03	04
			22	0	04	05
		74	1/2	0	01	77
			1/3	0	04	55
			2	0	00	51
			10/1	0	02	02
			10/2	0	05	06
			11	0	06	58
			20	0	05	06
			201	0	00	76
<b>Aaspur</b>	114	26	8	0	02	53
			13	0	06	58
			18	0	06	58
			23	0	06	58
		27	2/2	0	02	02
			3	0	05	06
			8	0	01	01
			9	0	05	82
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	58
			22	0	04	05
		36	1	0	00	00
			10/1	0	01	01
<b>Gindokhar</b>	113	18	14	0	00	00
			17	0	06	58
			24	0	06	83
		22	4	0	06	83
			7	0	05	56
			8	0	01	26
			13	0	06	07
			14	0	00	25
			18	0	06	83
			23/1	0	05	31
			23/2	0	01	52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		38	16	0	00	75
			24	0	03	29
			25	0	06	58
		39	3/1	0	02	53
			3/2	0	04	30
			8	0	02	78
			9	0	04	05
			12	0	05	56
			19	0	00	26
			20	0	01	02
			21	0	00	00
		46	4	0	06	58
			7	0	04	05
			14	0	08	60
			17	0	06	58
			24	0	06	58
		56	3	0	00	25
			4	0	06	58
			7	0	04	55
			8	0	02	53
			13	0	06	32
			14	0	00	51
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	32
			60/2	0	00	25
			75	0	00	76
			81	0	01	01
			330	0	00	51
			339	0	00	76
Lasana	220	1	16	0	06	83
			25	0	06	83
		8	4	0	01	01
			5	0	05	82
			6	0	01	26
			7	0	05	82
			13	0	01	52
			14	0	13	91
			17	0	01	01
			18	0	13	91
			19	0	06	32
			22	0	18	97
		9	15	0	08	60
			16	0	12	39
		10	1/3	0	01	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		21	10	0	01	26
			11	0	03	04
		22	15	0	03	79
			16	0	06	83
			25	0	06	83
		23	5/1	0	03	79
			5/2	0	01	77
			6	0	07	33
			7	0	00	25
			14	0	05	58
			15	0	01	52
			104	0	00	51
			106/1,3	0	01	26
<b>Rajpura Khalsa</b>	111	20	21/2	0	08	09
		21	1/1	0	00	25
		22	4	0	03	29
			5/1	0	21	25
			6	0	10	62
			7	0	05	08
			14	0	02	28
<b>Bikaner</b>	221	5	10	0	03	79
			11	0	06	83
			20	0	06	58
			21	0	03	04
		6	16	0	00	00
			25/1/1	0	01	52
			25/1/2	0	01	77
			25/2	0	00	25
		11	5/1	0	00	25
			5/2	0	06	58
			6	0	06	83
			15/1	0	06	83
<b>Shekhpur Shikarpur</b>	224	2	21	0	05	31
		12	6	0	00	00
			15	0	04	55
			16	0	06	32
			25	0	06	58
		13	1	0	06	58
			10/1	0	03	29
			10/2	0	03	29
			11/1	0	02	53



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		20	5	0	08	83
			6	0	06	83
			15	0	06	58
			16	0	04	81
			17	0	02	28
			24/1	0	00	51
			24/2	0	01	77
			24/3	0	01	52
			24/4	0	02	02
			25/1	0	00	25
	26		4	0	06	83
			7	0	06	58
			14	0	06	83
			17/1	0	00	76
			17/2	0	05	82
			23	0	00	25
			24	0	06	58
	32		3	0	05	31
			4	0	01	52
			8	0	06	32
			13	0	05	56
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
	36		2	0	00	00
			3	0	06	83
			8	0	03	04
			9/1	0	03	79
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	06	83
			22/1	0	03	04
			22/2	0	02	28
	42		2	0	06	58
			9	0	05	82
			11	0	02	53
			12	0	04	30
			19	0	00	51
			20	0	06	32
			21	0	06	83
	46		1/1	0	06	83
			10/2	0	02	02
			57	0	01	52
			60	0	01	52
			61	0	00	76
			62/2	0	00	76
			244	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mustapur	256	4	6	0	07	59
			15/1	0	03	29
			15/2	0	02	28
			16	0	06	83
			25	0	06	07
		5	4	0	00	25
			5	0	06	83
			6	0	03	04
			7/1	0	04	05
			14	0	06	58
			17	0	06	83
			24/1	0	06	58
			24/2	0	00	00
		18	4/1	0	06	83
			7	0	06	83
			13	0	03	54
			14	0	03	54
			17	0	00	00
			18	0	06	58
			23	0	06	83
		19	3	0	06	58
			8	0	06	07
			13	0	06	58
			18	0	05	31
			19	0	01	52
			22/1	0	02	78
			22/2	0	03	29
			23	0	00	76
		34	2	0	01	77
			12/3	0	00	00
			22	0	06	83
		39	1	0	01	77
			2	0	05	06
			9	0	00	51
			10	0	05	56
			11/1	0	04	81
			11/2	0	01	77
			20	0	06	58
			21	0	01	77
			61	0	01	01
			227	0	00	51
			231	0	00	51
			233	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Tehna Dpalpur</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>56</b>
			<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
		<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>
			<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>52</b>
			<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>81</b>
			<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>51</b>
			<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>
			<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
		<b>23</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>28</b>
		<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>10/1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>
			<b>11/1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>56</b>
			<b>11/2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>26</b>
			<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>
		<b>38</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>25</b>
		<b>39</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>56</b>
			<b>67</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>76</b>
			<b>279</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>51</b>
			<b>280</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Rohrai</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>55</b>
		<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>58</b>
			<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>53</b>
			<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>53</b>
			<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>07</b>
		<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>58</b>
		<b>26</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>
			<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>04</b>	<b>55</b>
			<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>25</b>
			<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>32</b>

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			13	0	06	83
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
	37		3	0	05	82
			12	0	02	53
			13	0	02	28
			19/1	0	02	78
			19/2	0	03	29
			22/1	0	03	04
			22/2	0	03	79
	42		2	0	06	83
			9/1	0	02	53
			9/2	0	04	30
			12/1	0	04	81
			12/2	0	02	02
			19	0	06	58
			21	0	03	42
			22	0	03	54
	53		20/1	0	02	53
			21/2	0	01	01
			1	0	06	58
			10	0	06	58
			11	0	05	05
	60		1	0	05	31
			10	0	00	91
	61		5/1	0	00	51
			6/1	0	05	56
			16/1/1	0	03	54
			16/2/1	0	00	00
	70		5	0	02	53
			6	0	06	83
			14	0	01	52
			15	0	05	31
			16	0	00	76
			17	0	06	32
			24	0	06	58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		83	4	0	06	83
			7	0	06	32
			14	0	06	83
			17	0	06	83
			18	0	00	00
			23	0	04	05
			24	0	03	04
			3	0	06	83
			8	0	06	83
			13	0	06	32
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
			2	0	00	76
			3	0	06	07
			8	0	00	76
			9	0	05	31
			12	0	07	84
			114	0	00	76
			118/2	0	00	76
			560	0	02	78
			561	0	00	25
			567	0	00	25
			593	0	01	52
			609	0	00	25
			624	0	00	25
			625	0	00	25
Badh Basota	250	55	3	0	00	76
			8	0	06	33
			13	0	02	02
RasulPur	234	6	22	0	02	53
		8	2	0	06	83
			9	0	06	83
			11	0	00	00
			12	0	11	38
			19	0	02	78
			20	0	07	84
			21	0	12	65
		19	1	0	10	12
			10/1	0	07	06
			10/2	0	04	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			11/1	0	05	56
			11/2	0	05	06
			20	0	06	83
			21	0	06	83
		22	1	0	06	83
			10	0	06	07
			11/1	0	01	52
		23	6	0	00	76
			15/1	0	01	52
			15/2	0	03	79
			16	0	06	83
			25	0	02	02
			43	0	01	26
			56	0	01	01
Pahlawas	236	53	15/1	0	01	26
			16/2	0	06	58
			24	0	01	52
			25/1	0	05	31
		63	4	0	06	07
			5	0	00	76
			7	0	06	58
			14	0	06	83
			17	0	06	83
			24	0	06	58
		78	4	0	06	07
			7	0	04	05
			8	0	03	04
			13	0	06	58
			14/1	0	00	25
			18	0	06	83
			23	0	06	83
		91	3/1	0	02	02
			3/2	0	04	05
			8	0	03	04
			9	0	02	02
			13/1	0	00	76
			13/2	0	05	56
			18	0	04	05
			19	0	03	04
			22	0	04	05
			23	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			121	0	01	77
			658	0	00	25
			661	0	00	25
			665	0	00	51
			667	0	00	51
<b>Chang</b>	238	13	25	0	01	77
		16	5/1	0	03	04
			5/2	0	03	04
			6	0	06	83
			15	0	04	30
			29	0	00	76
<b>Pehrajwas</b>	239	36	8	0	00	25
			9	0	06	58
			12	0	06	58
			19	0	05	05
			22/1	0	01	52
			22/2	0	01	77
			22/3	0	04	55
			22/4	0	00	00
		37	1/2/2	0	00	25
			1/2/3	0	00	00
			2/1	0	05	82
			2/2	0	00	25
			2/3	0	00	25
			9	0	03	04
			10	0	04	05
			11	0	06	83
			12	0	00	00
			20	0	03	04
			58	0	00	76
			62	0	00	76
			183/3	0	00	25
<b>Gurawara</b>	245	111	7	0	05	05
			14/1	0	05	56
			14/2	0	01	26
			17	0	08	83
			24/1	0	08	83
		114	4/1	0	03	04
			4/2	0	03	04
			7/1	0	03	79
			7/2	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			8	0	03	04
			13	0	06	83
			14	0	00	00
			18/1	0	04	05
			18/2	0	02	78
			23/1	0	04	05
			23/2	0	02	78
	145		3	0	06	83
			8	0	02	78
			23/1	0	00	00
			23/2	0	01	27
	151		9	0	06	83
			12	0	06	83
			19	0	05	82
			20	0	01	01
			21/1	0	02	28
			21/2	0	04	30
			22	0	00	25
	177		1	0	06	58
			10	0	06	83
			11	0	06	83
			20	0	06	83
			21/1	0	01	77
			21/2	0	02	53
	178		25/2	0	02	78
	183		5/1	0	00	78
			5/2	0	03	29
			6/1	0	07	84
			15/2	0	06	83
			16	0	06	83
			24	0	01	01
			25	0	05	82
	184		1/1	0	00	00
	204		4	0	07	08
			5	0	00	76
	244		1	0	00	76
	245		1	0	00	76
			248	0	00	76
			874	0	00	51



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			883	0	01	52
			920/1	0	05	82
<b>Hansawas</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>9</b>	19/2	0	03	29
			20	0	03	54
			21	0	08	83
		<b>10</b>	1/1	0	00	00
			1/2	0	08	83
			10	0	08	83
			11	0	02	53
		<b>11</b>	15	0	04	30
			16	0	08	07
			25/1	0	08	83
		<b>22</b>	4	0	01	52
			5	0	02	28
			6/1	0	01	01
			7/1	0	02	02
			7/2	0	03	79
			14	0	08	83
			17	0	08	83
			23	0	00	51
			24	0	05	82
		<b>25</b>	3	0	05	05
			4	0	00	25
			8	0	08	58
			13	0	08	32
			18	0	08	83
			23	0	08	83
		<b>38</b>	2	0	03	54
			3	0	03	54
			9	0	05	82
			12	0	08	83
			19	0	08	83
			22	0	08	07
		<b>38</b>	2	0	08	58
			9/2	0	05	56
			10/1	0	01	26
			11	0	08	32
			12	0	00	76
			20	0	08	83
			21/1	0	03	29
			21/2	0	02	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			26	0	00	76
		48	16/1	0	02	78
			25	0	06	83
		49	1	0	04	55
			10	0	04	55
			11/1	0	07	84
			20	0	03	79
			21	0	00	00
			26	0	02	28
		51	5	0	06	83
			6	0	06	83
			15	0	06	83
			16	0	06	83
			24	0	01	26
			25	0	05	56
		62	4	0	06	83
			7	0	02	28
			101	0	02	02
			102	0	00	76
			110	0	00	76
			111	0	00	76
			112	0	01	26
			264	0	00	51
			270	0	02	02
			271	0	00	51
			290	0	00	51
			291	0	00	51
			294	0	00	51
			297	0	02	02
<b>Gadla</b>	243	28	12	0	03	79
<b>Kahnora</b>	241	10	16	0	07	59
			17/2	0	00	00
			24/1/1	0	01	01
			24/1/2	0	02	02
			24/2	0	01	52
			25	0	02	28
		14	4	0	06	83
			7/1/1	0	02	53
			7/2/2	0	02	53
			14	0	06	83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			17	0	02	78
			18	0	04	81
			23/1	0	03	29
			23/2	0	03	29
		28	3	0	06	83
			8	0	06	07
			13	0	06	83
			18	0	06	58
			19/1	0	00	25
			19/2	0	00	00
			22	0	05	31
			23/1	0	01	52
		30	2	0	06	58
			9	0	09	86
			262/2	0	00	51
			271	0	00	51
f x h u e n	242	16	4	0	02	53
			6	0	05	82
			7	0	01	01
			14	0	06	07
			15	0	00	76
			17	0	06	83
			24	0	06	83
		20	4/2	0	06	83
			7/1	0	01	01
			7/2	0	04	55
			13/2	0	03	54
			14	0	03	04
			18/1	0	06	32
			23	0	06	83
		34	3	0	06	83
			8	0	06	32
			12	0	00	00
			13	0	06	32
		41	9/2	0	02	02
			11	0	01	26
			12/1	0	08	35
			12/2	0	01	26
			19	0	01	26
			20	0	11	38
			21/1	0	05	82
			21/2/1	0	02	78
			21/2/2	0	02	78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		55	5	0	01	52
			6	0	06	58
			15/2	0	02	02
			15/3	0	08	85
			18	0	11	38
			25	0	09	36
		56	1/1	0	08	09
			1/2	0	05	31
			10	0	02	02
		61	5/1	0	00	00
			5/2	0	05	56
			6/1	0	03	54
			6/2	0	02	02
			15	0	05	31
			84/2	0	01	26
			89	0	01	01
			467	0	00	51
			483	0	00	76
			485	0	00	76
			495	0	01	01
			497	0	02	78
			498	0	01	26
			499	0	01	26

[No. R-25011/30/2001 OR-I]  
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 18 सितम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 2527.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए “सलाया-मथुरा पाइप लाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत और चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्धन” को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाने के लिये उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है,

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाने के संबंध में लिखित रूप में आक्षेप, श्री जे.के. आहूजा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाईन (संवर्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोठी नं. 1439, सेक्टर-15, अरबन इस्टेट, सोनीपत (हरियाणा)-131001 को कर सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील: काबल

जिला: रेवाड़ी

राज्य: हरियाणा

गोब का नाम	हरबरससंख्या	मुस्तगील संख्या	खसरा/किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	इंघर	कर्मनीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
खन्डोरा	50	4	12	0	02	28
			19	0	07	59
			20	0	01	01
			21	0	08	34
			22	0	00	00
		9	5/1	0	01	01
			5/2	0	01	01
			7	0	01	28
			14	0	08	35
			17	0	03	29
			18	0	05	08
			22	0	00	25
			23	0	07	59
		10	1/1	0	02	53
		25	2	0	08	09
			3	0	00	25
			9/2	0	04	55
			10	0	13	91
			11	0	01	01
		28	6	0	01	28
			15	0	11	38
			16/1	0	03	04
			16/2	0	07	59
			24/1	0	01	28
			24/2	0	01	01
			25	0	04	81
		29	4	0	07	59
			7/2	0	01	52
			8	0	08	58
			12	0	02	02
			13	0	06	07
			19	0	08	09
			21	0	05	82
			22	0	02	53
		50	1	0	08	83
		51	5	0	01	28
			6	0	08	09
			14	0	04	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			15	0	03	29
			17	0	07	33
			18	0	00	00
			23	0	07	84
			24	0	00	51
		53	16	0	01	26
			25	0	08	09
		54	2	0	03	79
			3/1	0	03	79
			9/1	0	04	55
			9/2	0	03	04
			10	0	00	00
			11	0	06	83
			12/1	0	01	26
			20	0	06	32
		77	4	0	05	06
			5	0	03	04
			7	0	02	78
		81	10	0	10	63
			89	0	01	01
			92	0	01	01
			530/2	0	00	25
			545	0	00	51
			562	0	01	52
टांकरी	48	19	6	0	01	26
			15	0	07	84
			16	0	04	05
			17	0	03	79
			23	0	03	29
			24	0	12	90
		20	1	0	01	01
			10	0	06	33
			11	0	00	00
		22	3	0	09	61
			8	0	07	33
			9	0	00	51
			12	0	07	84
			13	0	00	00
			19	0	04	81
			20	0	03	04
			21	0	07	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		33	5/1	0	01	28
			5/2	0	04	30
			6	0	07	33
			7	0	00	51
			14/1	0	00	51
			14/2	0	02	28
			14/3	0	04	81
			15/1	0	00	25
			17/1	0	01	77
			17/2	0	01	01
			17/3	0	02	53
			18	0	02	53
			23	0	07	84
		34	1	0	01	28
		39	2/2	0	05	31
			3	0	02	78
			9	0	07	84
			10	0	00	25
			11	0	07	59
			12	0	00	51
			20	0	05	31
		40	16/1	0	02	53
			25/1	0	02	78
			25/2	0	05	08
		51	4/1	0	00	78
			4/2	0	04	05
			5	0	01	01
			7	0	07	48
			8/1	0	00	00
			13	0	08	32
			14	0	00	78
			18/1	0	00	00
			18/2	0	08	07
			19	0	02	02
			22	0	08	58
		61	2	0	08	83
			9	0	08	58
			12/1	0	02	38
			12/2	0	01	28
			19	0	08	58
			20/1	0	02	78
			21	0	05	58
			22/2	0	00	78



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		73	4	0	00	25
			5/1	0	02	02
			5/2	0	08	58
			5/3	0	00	51
			6	0	00	25
			7	0	09	36
			8/1	0	00	25
			13	0	08	09
			14	0	00	25
			18	0	03	29
			19/2	0	00	00
			21/2	0	00	25
			22	0	06	83
		74	1/1	0	01	01
		87	1	0	08	35
			2	0	00	00
			10	0	02	02
		88	6	0	05	06
			14	0	06	58
			15	0	04	30
			17	0	02	78
			18/1	0	07	59
			18/2	0	00	00
			22	0	07	08
			23	0	02	02
		91	6	0	02	28
			15	0	03	04
		92	1/1	0	00	76
			1/2	0	05	82
			2	0	04	05
			10/1	0	04	55
			10/2	0	01	52
			136	0	00	21
			139	0	04	30
			144	0	03	04
			146	0	01	01
			147	0	01	01
			148	0	00	76
			149	0	01	01
			150/1	0	00	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			287	0	01	01
			288	0	00	51
			294	0	01	28
			298	0	01	28
			297/1	0	00	51
			297/2	0	01	77
			298	0	01	28
नरसिंहपुर नदी	8	2	13/2	0	05	08
			18	0	03	54
			19	0	04	05
			21	0	00	00
			22	0	07	84
		6	1/1	0	00	25
			1/2	0	05	08
			2	0	01	01
			177	0	00	51
घाटण	7	4	13	0	08	80
			14	0	00	00
			18	0	03	54
			19	0	04	55
			21/2	0	00	25
			22	0	07	84
		10	6/2	0	02	78
			15	0	08	09
			16	0	02	28
			17	0	05	82
			23/2	0	00	78
			24/1	0	05	82
			24/2	0	01	28
		11	1	0	08	80
			2/1	0	00	51
			10	0	03	29
		15	3/1	0	01	77
			3/2	0	08	32
			4	0	00	00
			8	0	04	05
			9	0	04	05
			11	0	00	25
			12	0	08	09
			19	0	00	51
			20	0	07	84
			21	0	05	08
		16	25	0	03	29
		20	5	0	07	08
			6	0	08	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			7	0	00	78
			14	0	07	08
			15	0	00	00
			17/1	0	03	79
			17/2	0	02	53
			23	0	04	55
			24	0	02	78
	25		3	0	07	08
			8	0	06	07
			9/1	0	01	01
			12/1	0	07	08
			13	0	00	00
			19	0	06	83
			21/2/2	0	04	05
			22	0	03	29
	32		16	0	01	52
			25	0	04	81
	33		14	0	00	51
			15/1/1	0	01	77
			15/2/2	0	04	81
			16/2/2/1	0	01	26
			17/1/2	0	04	55
			17/2/2	0	03	04
			18/1/1	0	00	25
			18/1/2	0	01	26
			18/2/1	0	04	55
			18/2/2	0	01	52
			19/1	0	03	04
			19/2	0	04	30
			20/4	0	04	30
			21/2	0	03	54
	34		1/2/2	0	07	08
	41		4	0	00	00
			5/1	0	03	54
			5/2	0	03	29
			6	0	00	76
			7	0	06	32
			14	0	07	08
			17	0	04	05
			18	0	03	29
			23	0	06	83
	45		25	0	04	05
	46		3	0	06	83
			8/1/1	0	00	51
			8/2/2	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			12	0	05	06
			13	0	02	53
			19	0	07	59
			20	0	02	78
			21	0	06	58
		58	4	0	04	81
			5	0	05	82
			7	0	06	83
			8	0	01	26
			13	0	03	04
			169	0	00	78
			157/2	0	01	01
			181	0	01	01
			164	0	01	26
			167	0	02	28
			168	0	00	51
			512	0	00	51
			513	0	00	25
			524	0	00	25
वेरवाल	5	13	1	0	00	00
		14	5	0	03	29
			6	0	07	84
			7/2	0	00	00
			14	0	07	33
			15	0	00	51
			17	0	05	56
			18	0	02	53
			23/1	0	00	51
			23/2	0	07	06
		22	18/1	0	03	54
			24	0	00	00
			25/1	0	07	33
			25/2	0	00	25
		23	2	0	05	31
			3/1	0	02	78
			9	0	07	33
			10	0	00	76
			11	0	08	09
			12	0	00	00
			20	0	04	55
		28	4	0	06	83
			5	0	01	26
			7	0	05	82
			8	0	01	26
			38	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			39	0	01	01
			93	0	00	51
बधराना	4	52	19	0	06	58
			20/1	0	01	52
			21/1	0	06	83
			21/2	0	01	52
		55	5	0	00	51
		56	1	0	02	78

[ फा. सं. 25011/31/2001-ओ.आर-1 ]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th September, 2001

**S. O. 2527.**— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transport of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the " Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura Sections of Salaya-Mathura pipeline System";

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User In Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user in the land described in the said Schedule;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri J.K. Ahuja, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Kothi No. 1439, Sector-15, Urban Estate, Sonapat (Haryana)-131001.

Schedule						
Tehsil: Bawal		Dist: Rewari		State: Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra/Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare.	Are	Sq.Mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Khandora	50	4	12	0	02	28
			19	0	07	59
			20	0	01	01
			21	0	08	34
			22	0	00	00
		9	5/1	0	01	01
			5/2	0	01	01
			7	0	01	28
			14	0	08	35
			17	0	03	29
			18	0	05	06
			22	0	00	25
			23	0	07	59
		10	1/1	0	02	53
		25	2	0	08	09
			3	0	00	25
			9/2	0	04	55
			10	0	13	91
			11	0	01	01
		26	6	0	01	28
			15	0	11	38
			16/1	0	03	04
			16/2	0	07	59
			24/1	0	01	26
			24/2	0	01	01
			25	0	04	81
		29	4	0	07	59
			7/2	0	01	52
			8	0	06	58
			12	0	02	02
			13	0	06	07
			19	0	08	09
			21	0	05	82
			22	0	02	53
		50	1	0	06	83
		51	5	0	01	26
			6	0	08	09
			14	0	04	81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			15	0	03	27
			17	0	07	93
			18	0	00	00
			23	0	07	84
			24	0	00	51
		53	16	0	01	26
			25	0	08	09
		54	2	0	03	79
			3/1	0	03	79
			9/1	0	04	55
			9/2	0	03	04
			10	0	00	00
			11	0	06	83
			12/1	0	01	26
			20	0	06	32
		77	4	0	05	06
			5	0	03	04
			7	0	02	78
		81	10	0	10	63
			89	0	01	01
			92	0	01	01
			530/2	0	00	25
			545	0	00	51
			562	0	01	52
<b>Tankri</b>	48	19	6	0	01	26
			15	0	07	84
			16	0	04	05
			17	0	03	79
			23	0	03	29
			24	0	12	90
		20	1	0	01	01
			10	0	06	33
			11	0	00	00
		22	3	0	09	61
			8	0	07	33
			9	0	00	51
			12	0	07	84
			13	0	00	00
			19	0	04	81
			20	0	03	04
			21	0	07	33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		33	5/1	0	01	26
			5/2	0	04	30
			6	0	07	33
			7	0	00	51
			14/1	0	00	51
			14/2	0	02	28
			14/3	0	04	81
			15/1	0	00	25
			17/1	0	01	77
			17/2	0	01	01
			17/3	0	02	53
			18	0	02	53
			23	0	07	84
		34	1	0	01	26
		39	2/2	0	05	31
			3	0	02	78
			9	0	07	84
			10	0	00	25
			11	0	07	59
			12	0	00	51
			20	0	05	31
		40	16/1	0	02	53
			25/1	0	02	78
			25/2	0	05	06
		51	4/1	0	00	76
			4/2	0	04	05
			5	0	01	01
			7	0	07	48
			8/1	0	00	00
			13	0	06	32
			14	0	00	76
			18/1	0	00	00
			18/2	0	06	07
			19	0	02	02
			22	0	06	58
		61	2	0	06	83
			9	0	06	58
			12/1	0	02	36
			12/2	0	01	26
			19	0	06	58
			20/1	0	02	78
			21	0	05	56
			22/2	0	00	76



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		73	4	0	00	25
			5/1	0	02	02
			5/2	0	06	58
			5/3	0	00	51
			6	0	00	25
			7	0	09	36
			8/1	0	00	25
			13	0	08	09
			14	0	00	25
			18	0	03	29
			19/2	0	00	00
			21/2	0	00	25
			22	0	06	83
		74	1/1	0	01	01
		87	1	0	08	35
			2	0	00	00
			10	0	02	02
		88	6	0	05	06
			14	0	06	58
			15	0	04	30
			17	0	02	78
			18/1	0	07	59
			18/2	0	00	00
			22	0	07	08
			23	0	02	02
		91	6	0	02	28
			15	0	03	04
		92	1/1	0	00	76
			1/2	0	05	82
			2	0	04	05
			10/1	0	04	55
			10/2	0	01	52
			136	0	00	21
			139	0	04	30
			144	0	03	04
			146	0	01	01
			147	0	01	01
			148	0	00	76
			149	0	01	01
			150/1	0	00	76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			267	0	01	01
			268	0	00	51
			294	0	01	26
			296	0	01	26
			297/1	0	00	51
			297/2	0	01	77
			298	0	01	26
Narsinghpur Garhi	8	2	13/2	0	05	06
			18	0	03	54
			19	0	04	05
			21	0	00	00
			22	0	07	84
		6	1/1	0	00	25
			1/2	0	05	06
			2	0	01	01
			177	0	00	51
Dharan	7	4	13	0	08	60
			14	0	00	00
			18	0	03	54
			19	0	04	55
			21/2	0	00	25
			22	0	07	84
		10	6/2	0	02	78
			15	0	08	09
			16	0	02	28
			17	0	05	82
			23/2	0	00	76
			24/1	0	05	82
			24/2	0	01	26
		11	1	0	08	60
			2/1	0	00	51
			10	0	03	29
		15	3/1	0	01	77
			3/2	0	06	32
			4	0	00	00
			8	0	04	05
			9	0	04	05
			11	0	00	25
			12	0	08	09
			19	0	00	51
			20	0	07	84
			21	0	05	06
		16	25	0	03	29
		20	5	0	07	08
			6	0	06	32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			7	0	00	76
			14	0	07	08
			15	0	00	00
			17/1	0	03	79
			17/2	0	02	53
			23	0	04	55
			24	0	02	78
	25		3	0	07	08
			8	0	06	07
			9/1	0	01	01
			12/1	0	07	08
			13	0	00	00
			19	0	06	83
			21/2/2	0	04	05
			22	0	03	29
	32		16	0	01	52
			25	0	04	81
	33		14	0	00	51
			15/1/1	0	01	77
			15/2/2	0	04	81
			16/2/2/1	0	01	26
			17/1/2	0	04	55
			17/2/2	0	03	04
			18/1/1	0	00	25
			18/1/2	0	01	26
			18/2/1	0	04	55
			18/2/2	0	01	52
			19/1	0	03	04
			19/2	0	04	30
			20/4	0	04	30
			21/2	0	03	54
	34		1/2/2	0	07	08
	41		4	0	00	00
			5/1	0	03	54
			5/2	0	03	29
			6	0	00	76
			7	0	06	32
			14	0	07	08
			17	0	04	05
			18	0	03	29
			23	0	06	83
	45		25	0	04	05
	46		3	0	06	83
			8/1/1	0	00	51
			8/2/2	0	00	25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			12	0	05	06
			13	0	02	53
			19	0	07	59
			20	0	02	78
			21	0	05	58
		58	4	0	04	81
			5	0	05	82
			7	0	06	83
			8	0	01	26
			13	0	03	04
			169	0	00	76
			157/2	0	01	01
			161	0	01	01
			164	0	01	26
			167	0	02	28
			168	0	00	51
			512	0	00	51
			513	0	00	25
			524	0	00	25
Berwal	5	13	1	0	00	00
		14	5	0	03	29
			6	0	07	84
			7/2	0	00	00
			14	0	07	33
			15	0	00	51
			17	0	05	56
			18	0	02	53
			23/1	0	00	51
			23/2	0	07	08
		22	16/1	0	03	54
			24	0	00	00
			25/1	0	07	33
			25/2	0	00	25
		23	2	0	05	31
			3/1	0	02	78
			9	0	07	33
			10	0	00	76
			11	0	08	09
			12	0	00	00
			20	0	04	55
		28	4	0	06	83
			5	0	01	26
			7	0	05	82
			8	0	01	26
			38	0	00	51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			39	0	01	01
			93	0	00	51
Badhrana	4	52	19	0	06	58
			20/1	0	01	52
			21/1	0	06	83
			21/2	0	01	52
		55	5	0	00	51
		56	1	0	02	78

[No. R-25011/31/2001 OR-I]  
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

14 दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2001

का. अ. 2528.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा “सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत और चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्धन” के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक पाइपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए,

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए, उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाने के संबंध में लिखित रूप में आक्षेप, श्री जे.के. आहूजा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाईन (संवर्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, कोठी नं. 1439, सेक्टर-15, अरबन इस्टेट, सोनीपत (हरियाणा)-131001 को को कर सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : रोहतक		जिला : रोहतक		राज्य हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्तसील संख्या	खसरा/किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
कुलताना	16		1729/175	0	00	25
			1618/294	0	00	25
इसमाईला 11 बिरया	37		1012	0	00	51
			1116	0	00	25
			1127	0	00	51
इसमाईला 9 बिरया	38		264	0	00	51
गांधरा	44	9	15/1	0	00	25
		94	21/1	0	00	00
			180	0	00	51
पाकसमा	57	104	11/4	0	00	25
		140	3/1/1	0	02	02
			212/5	0	01	01
रुड़की	54	44	5/2/1	0	00	51
		147	14	0	01	27
		156	4	0	00	25
			181/1-3	0	02	78
			252/2	0	01	77
			259	0	00	51
पोलंगी	53		62	0	01	52

[फा. सं. 25011/35/2001-ओ.आर-I]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

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New Delhi, the 19th September, 2001

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**S. O. 2528.**— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura Sections of Salaya Mathura pipeline System";

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri J.K. Ahuja Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Kothi No. 1439, Sector - 15, Urban Estate, Sonapat (Haryana) - 131001

**Schedule**

Tehsil : Rohtak		Dist. : Rohtak		State : Haryana		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra/Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Sq. Mtr.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kultana	16		1729/175	0	00	25
			1618/294	0	00	25
Ismayila 11 Biswa	37		1012	0	00	51
			1116	0	00	25
			1127	0	00	51
Ismayila 9 Biswa	38		264	0	00	51
Gandhara	44	9	15/1	0	00	25
		94	21/1	0	00	00
			180	0	00	51
Pakasma	57	104	11/4	0	00	25
		140	3/1/1	0	02	02
			212/5	0	01	01
Roorki	54	44	5/2/1	0	00	51
		147	14	0	01	27
		156	4	0	00	25
			181/1-3	0	02	78
			252/2	0	01	77
			259	0	00	51
Polungi	53		62	0	01	52

[No. R-25011/35/2001 OR-I]  
S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.



नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2001

का. अ. 2529.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में खिरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में घाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा “सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के खिरमगाम-घाकसू, घाकसू-पानीपत व घाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शनों के संवर्द्धन” के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाईन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए, उस भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है, और जिसमें पाइपलाईन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाईन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाईन बिछाने के संबंध में लिखित रूप में आक्षेप, श्री सुनील शर्मा, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन (संवर्द्धन) परियोजना, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 33, मुक्तानन्द नगर, गोपालपुरा बाई पास के निकट, जयपुर (राजस्थान) - 302018, को कर सकेगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : सांगानेर

जिला : जयपुर

राज्य : राजस्थान

गाँव का नाम	खसरा संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5
पालड़ी मोना	364	0	13	50
	167	0	05	80
	170	0	12	05
	197	0	09	05
	197/933	0	04	86
	203	0	11	16
	205	0	11	07
	301	0	12	42
	309	0	07	74
	312	0	07	56
	317	0	21	24
	335	0	04	59
	336	0	03	78
	333	0	00	30
	337	0	04	59
	424	0	03	69
	427	0	25	88
	430	0	01	08
	431	0	02	91
	432	0	08	59

[फा. सं. 25011/34/2001-ओ.आर-1]

एस. चन्द्रशेखर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2001

**S. O. 2529.**— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the " Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura Sections of Salaya Mathura pipeline System";

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user in the land described in the said Schedule;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sunil Sharma, Competent Authority, Salaya-Mathura Pipeline (Augmentation) Project, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., 33- Mu ktanand Nagar, Near Gopalpura Bye Pass, Jaipur (Rajasthan) - 302018.

**SCHEDULE****Tehsil : Sanganer****District : Jaipur****State : Rajasthan**

Name of Village	Khasra No.	Area		
		Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Palrimeena</b>	364	0	13	50
	167	0	05	80
	170	0	12	05
	197	0	09	05
	197/933	0	04	86
	203	0	11	16
	205	0	11	07
	301	0	12	42
	309	0	07	74
	312	0	07	56
	317	0	21	24
	335	0	04	59
	336	0	03	78
	333	0	00	30
	337	0	04	59
	424	0	03	69
	427	0	25	88
	430	0	01	08
	431	0	02	91
	432	0	08	59

[No. R-25011/34/2001 OR-I]

S. CHANDRASEKHAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2530.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) कि धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1342, तारीख 11 मई 1999 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां तारीख 22/06/1999 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए गुजरात स्टेट पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गांधीनगर में सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

जिला : भद्रच

राज्य : गुजरात

तालुका का नाम	गांव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण खण्ड सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टर	एकड़	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
भद्रच	भलीपुर-उर्फ - राहडपुर	44	पै	00	32	50
		42		00	33	80
		40		00	04	10
		39	पै	00	09	60
		38		00	10	50
		37		00	11	70
		36		00	12	30
		35	पै	00	40	20

[फा. सं. एल-14014/4/99-जी.पी. (भाग-IV)]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 19th September, 2001

**S. O. 2530.**— Whereas by notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1342 dated the 11th May, 1999 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification for purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on 22/06/1999.

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said, Act, submitted report to the Government.

And whereas, the Central Government has after considering the said report decided to acquire the Right of User in the Land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further, in exercise of Powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar free from all encumbrances.

### Schedule

District : Bharuch

State : Gujarat

Name of Taluka	Name of Village	Survey/Block No.	Sub-Division no.	Area		
				Hec	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bharuch	Alipur-alias- Rahadpur	44	P	00	32	50
		42		00	33	80
		40		00	04	10
		39	P	00	09	60
		38		00	10	50
		37		00	11	70
		36		00	12	30
		35	P	00	40	20

[No. L-14014/4/99-GP(Part-IV)]  
SWAMI SINGH, Director

नई दिल्ली, 19 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2531.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 704, तारीख 4 अप्रैल 2001 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से उपबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार को पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी।

और उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियां तारीख 11/05/2001 को जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं।

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, घोषित करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए अर्जित किया जाता है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए गुजरात स्टेट पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गांधीनगर में सभी विस्तारगमों से मुक्त निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

जिल्हा : सूरत

राज्य : गुजरात

तालुका का नाम	गाँव का नाम	सर्वेक्षण स. / खण्ड स.	उप-खण्ड सं	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
चौरासि	लिम्ला	134		00	12	00
		136		00	02	00
		137		00	00	40
		138		00	04	50
		139		00	10	05
		140		00	04	50
		141		00	04	35
		142		00	06	60
		143		00	00	75
	डम्का	443		00	01	65
		444		00	02	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	इच्छापुर	694		00	01	35
		695		00	00	60
		698		00	03	45
		699		00	01	65
		716		00	05	10
		733		00	02	70
		735		00	02	55
		736		00	19	00
		765		00	17	00
		768		00	16	00
		801		00	30	50
		800		00	00	60
		799		00	22	60
		798		00	00	80
		797		00	18	00
		795		00	05	40
		796		00	20	00
		790		00	16	00
		891		00	21	00
		892		00	13	50
		918		00	25	00
		924		00	01	50
		925		00	22	50
		946		00	12	00
	कोसाड	196		00	10	70
		195		00	25	50
		166		00	35	50
		162		00	10	00
		161		00	02	50
		159		00	26	00
		157		00	17	50
		156		00	23	00
		171		00	00	80
		155		00	26	00
		154		00	03	00
		148		00	03	50
		146		00	50	50
		145		00	32	00
		150		00	00	20
	उत्रान	84		00	12	90
		82		00	00	80
		81		00	25	20

[फा. सं. एल-14014/4/99-जी.पी. (भाग-IV)]

स्वामी सिंह, निदेशक



New Delhi, the 19th September, 2001

**S. O. 2531.**— Whereas by notification of the Government of India, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 704 dated the 4th April, 2001 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipeline (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification for purpose of laying pipeline.

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on 11/05/2001.

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said, Act, submitted report to the Government.

And whereas, the Central Government has after considering the said report decided to acquire the Right of User in the Land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the said land specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification hereby acquired for laying the pipeline.

And further, in exercise of Powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government directs that the right of user in the said land shall instead of vesting the Central Government vests on this date of the publication of this declaration in the Gujarat State Petroleum Corporation Limited, Gandhinagar free from all encumbrances.

### Schedule

District : Surat

State : Gujarat

Name of Taluka	Name of Village	Survey/Block No.	Sub-Division no.	Area		
				Hec	Are	Centiare
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chourasi	Limla	134		00	12	00
		136		00	02	00
		137		00	00	40
		138		00	04	50
		139		00	10	05
		140		00	04	50
		141		00	04	35
		142		00	06	60
		143		00	00	75
	Damka	443		00	01	65
		444		00	02	55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	<b>Ichhapor</b>	694		00	01	35
		695		00	00	60
		698		00	03	45
		699		00	01	65
		716		00	05	10
		733		00	02	70
		735		00	02	55
		736		00	19	00
		765		00	17	00
		768		00	16	00
		801		00	30	50
		800		00	00	60
		799		00	22	60
		798		00	00	80
		797		00	18	00
		795		00	05	40
		796		00	20	00
		790		00	16	00
		891		00	21	00
		892		00	13	50
		918		00	25	00
		924		00	01	50
		925		00	22	50
		946		00	12	00
	<b>Kosad</b>	196		00	10	70
		195		00	25	50
		166		00	35	50
		162		00	10	00
		161		00	02	50
		159		00	26	00
		157		00	17	50
		156		00	23	00
		171		00	00	80
		155		00	26	00
		154		00	03	00
		148		00	03	50
		146		00	50	50
		145		00	32	00
		150		00	00	20
	<b>Utran</b>	84		00	12	90
		82		00	00	80
		81		00	25	20

[No. L-14014/4/99-GP(Part-IV)]  
SWAMI SINGH, Director





## श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 22 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2532: औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एल.आई.सी. आफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-8-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-17012/43/92-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवसर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 22nd August, 2001

S.O. 2532.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of LIC of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-8-2001.

[No. L-17012/43/92-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/237/92

Presiding Officer : Shri K. M. Rai.

Shri Vinod Kumar Indurkar,

Ex. Protectionary Dev. Officer,

L.I.C. of India,

Branch Office, Manawar,

Village and Post Nalchha,

Distt. Dhar (MP)

Applicant.

Versus

Senior Divisional Manager,

LIC of India,

19 MG Road,

Indore (MP)

Non-applicant.

## AWARD

Passed on this 2nd day of August, 2001

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-17012/43/92-IR.B-II dated 4-12-1992 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:

“Whether the action of the management of Life Insurance Corporation of India in discharging Shri Vinod Kumar Indurkar from the service of the Corporation, is justified? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled to?”

2. The case for the workman is that he was employed as Development Officer in the Life Insurance Corporation of India on 3-8-1989 and was posted at Manawar, Distt. Dhar. He continuously worked till 24-6-1991. His services were terminated w.e.f. 24-6-1991 by the Sr. Divisional Manager, LIC of India, Indore without holding any Deptt. Enquiry and complying with the provisions of Sec. 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. The management had wrongly made false allegations against him that he had concealed the fact of employment in another concern at the time of filling the application for the post of Development Officer. He had never concealed any fact as alleged by the management. The termination order therefore deserves to be quashed. He is entitled to reinstatement with back wages and other monetary benefits.

2804 GI/2001—29.

3. The case for the management is that the workman, being a Development Officer, is not a workman according to Sec. 2(s) of the I.D. Act, 1947. The reference therefore deserves to be rejected.

4. The following issues arise for decision in this case and my findings thereon are noted hereinafter:—

1. Whether the reference is maintainable before this Tribunal?

2. Relief and costs?

5. Issue No. 1:—The management's contention is that the workman Shri V. K. Indurkar being Development Officer is not a workman and therefore the provisions of Industrial Dispute Act 1947 shall not apply in the present case.

6. In support of this contention, the management has relied on AIR 1994-SC, 2608, H.R. Adyanthaya Versus Sandoz (India) Ltd., the 5 judges bench of the Supreme Court in this case held the pronouncement in S.K. Burma's case reported in AIR 1984 SC 1462 S.K. Burma versus Mahesh Chandra and others as per incuriam. The judgement of 1984 has been relied on by the applicant in support of his case. In S.K. Burma's case, the Development Officer, Life Insurance Corporation of India has been held to be the workman. But the later pronouncement of 5 Judges in H.R. Adyanthaya case has held the said view is per incuriam and therefore the said law is no longer a good law. The Supreme Court has held in para-3 of its judgement as under:—

7. “Hence the position in law as it obtains today is that a person to be a workman under the I.D. Act must be employed to do the work of any of the categories viz. manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisor. It is not enough that he is not covered by either of the four exceptions to the definition. We reiterate the said interpretation.”

8. The workman has been defined under Sec. 2(s) of the I.D. Act, 1947 as under:

Workman means any person employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward whether the terms of employment be express or implied and for the purposes of any proceedings under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with, or as a consequence of, that dispute, or retrenchment has led to that dispute does not include any such person—(i) who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 or the Army Act 1950 or the Navy Act 1957 or

(ii) who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employed of a person; or

(iii) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office of by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.

Taking the definition into consideration, the Supreme Court held in May and Meeker case AIR 1956-SC-678, which has been followed by the 5 Judges in Adyanthaya case, that since the duties of the employee were not mainly manual or clerical, the employee was not the workman.

9. The principal duties of the Development Officers are towards promoting the business of the corporation in the area allotted to them and for that purpose to recruit active and reliable agents, to train them to canvass new business and to render policies to service holders. He is expected to assist and inspire the agents. He has no supervisory control over the agents. He is expected to stimulate and excite agents to work while exercise no control over them. He is a whole time employee. In this way the principal job of the Development Officer is to promote the business of the corporation through the agents. He does not perform any technical duty. His job is neither clerical nor manual and the clerical work done by him forms a small fraction of work. In such a circumstance, he cannot be held to a workman as laid down by the

Supreme Court in AIR-1994 S.C. 1688 in H.R. Adhyanthaya etc. versus Sandoz (India) Ltd. etc. Issue No. 1 is answered accordingly.

10. Issue No. 2 : In view of my finding given on Issue No. 1, the Development Officer is not a workman. Hence the provisions of I.D. Act, 1947 shall not be applicable in this case. The reference is accordingly held as bad in law. The Development Officer may seek his remedy through proper forum.

11. Copy of the award be sent to Govt. of India as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अगस्त, 2001

का.अ. 2533: औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध निरोध जकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनबंध में निर्दोष औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, पणजी, गोवा के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-8-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एल-12012/74/94-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th August, 2001

S.O. 2533.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Goa as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-8-2001.

[No. L-12012/74/94-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy

ANNEXURE

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL GOVERNMENT OF GOA AT PANAJI

(Before Shri Ajit J. Agni, Hon'ble Presiding Officer)

Reference No. IT/95/94

Smt. Savita V. Arlekar,  
C/o Gurusdas R. Harmalkar,  
Xettiwado,  
Mapusa - Goa.

.... Workman/Party I

Versus

Central Bank of India,  
Panaji - Goa.

.... Employer/Party II

Workman/Party I—Represented by Adv. Shri C. J. Mane,  
Employer/Party II—Represented by Adv. Shri S. A. Samant.

Panaji. Dated : 30-7-2001

AWARD

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (14 of 1947) the Central Government by order dated 30th May, 1994 bearing No. L-12012/74/94-IR (B-II) referred the following dispute for adjudication of this Tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Goa, in terminating the services of Smt. Savita V. Arlekar, Sweeperess, with effect from 23-12-91 and not considering her for empanelment for future employment in terms of the Approach Paper circulated by the Ministry of Finance in 1993 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the reference a case was registered under No. IT/95/94 and registered A/D notice was issued to the parties. In pursuance to the said notice the parties put in their appearance. The workman-Party I (for short, "Workman") filed her statement of claim at Exb. 4. The facts of the case in brief as pleaded by the workman are that she joined the services of the Employer-Party II (for short, "employer") at Mapusa on 21-1-91 and worked till 21-12-91. That the employer did not issue any letter of appointment and purposely adopted unfair labour practice so as to deprive her of her emoluments of a regular employee. That she continuously worked for more than 240 days and since her termination from service was without letter of termination the same is bad in law. That the employer failed to comply with the provisions of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act and hence termination of her services is illegal. That she was taken on a vacancy created by promotion of Mr. D. Arolkar from the post of safai karmachari to sub staff which showed that she was taken on a regular post. That her services were terminated orally from 21-12-91 and a new person was taken in her place from 23-12-91 which indicated that she was appointed on a regular post. The workman contended that the termination of her services by the employer is illegal and unjustified. The workman therefore claims that she is entitled to reinstatement in service with full back wages.

3. The employer filed written statement at Exb. 6. The employer stated that the workman was engaged on adhoc basis for purely temporary period on contract from 21-1-91 and the nature of her work was of cleaning the premises of the Mapusa branch and she was paid daily wages of Rs. 10. The employer stated that it was expressly agreed and understood that the contract of the workman was purely temporary in nature and the same will come to an end on appointment of a person as sub staff/safai karmachari as per the procedure laid down. The employer stated that as per the notification of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, the vacancy of subordinate cadre including safai karmachari is required to be filled by the Public Sector, only through Employment Exchange and as per the Executive instructions the vacancy of subordinate cadre in a Public Sector Establishment the same should be notified and filled through Employment Exchange irrespective of nature and duration of vacancy. The employer stated that the person working as safai karmachari was elevated to the post of peon on 19-1-91 and since it would have taken considerable time to recruit a new safai karmachari as a stop-gap arrangement and to meet with the exigencies the services of the workman were engaged on contract for a specific period with a clear understanding that the moment properly recruited person is appointed, her services will automatically come to an end and the workman had agreed and consented to this condition while accepting the contract. The employer stated that Ms. Maria Fernandes was recruited through Employment Exchange and was appointed as safai karmachari w.e.f. 23-12-91 and hence the contract of the workman automatically came to an end w.e.f. 21-12-91. The employer denied that any unfair labour practices were adopted while engaging the services of the workman or at any time thereafter. The employer admitted that the workman worked for 240 days in aggregate but stated that she was not entitled to the benefit of the provisions of retrenchment as her services were engaged for specific period on conditional contract. The employer denied that the workman was appointed to the post of safai karmachari in place of Mr. V. Arolkar. The employer stated that the workman did not possess the necessary qualification for appointing to the post of safai karmachari nor the procedure as laid down was followed while engaging the services of the workman. The employer denied that the workman was appointed on regular post. The employer denied that the termination of the services of the workman is illegal or unjustified. The employer stated that the workman is not entitled to any relief as claimed by her. The workman thereafter filed rejoinder at Exb. 8.

4. On the pleadings of the parties, following issues were framed at Exb. 9.

1. Whether the Workman/Party I proves that she was appointed by the Employer/Party II on regular post of safai karmachari w.e.f. 21-1-91?
2. Whether the Workman/Party I proves that she worked continuously for 240 days and the termination of her services by the Employer/Party II without issuing letter of termination is bad in law?

3. Whether Workman/Party I proves that the Employer/Party II adopted unfair labour practice to deprive her of the emoluments of a regular employee and of continuous service?
  4. Whether Workman/Party I proves that the Employer/Party II did not comply with the provisions of Section 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947 and hence the termination of her services is illegal?
  5. Whether Workman/Party I proves that the action of the Employer/Party II in not considering her for empanelment for future employment in terms of the Approach Paper circulated by the Ministry of Finance is not justified?
  6. Whether the Workman/Party I proves that the action of the Employer/Party II in terminating her services w.e.f. 23-12-91 is illegal and unjustified?
  7. Whether the Employer/Party II proves that the Workman/Party I was appointed on ad-hoc daily basis on contract for temporary period from 21-1-91 and that her contract was to come to an end or appointment of a person as per the procedure laid down?
  8. Whether the Workman/Party I is entitled to any relief?
  9. What Award?
5. My findings on the issues are as follows:
- Issue No. 1 — In the negative.
- Issue No. 2 — In the affirmative as regards working 240 days but in the negative as regards termination of service.
- Issue No. 3 — In the negative.
- Issue No. 4 — In the affirmative.
- Issue No. 5 — In the negative.
- Issue No. 6 — In the affirmative.
- Issue No. 7 — In the negative.
- Issue No. 8 — As per para 22 below.
- Issue No. 9 — As per order below.

#### REASONS

6. Issue No. 1: The contention of the workman is that she was appointed by the employer on regular post of safai karmachari from 21-1-91. Her contention is that the post of safai karmachari had fallen vacant on promotion of Mr. V. Arolkar from the post of safai karmachari and hence she was appointed to that post in his place. The employer has denied the above contention of the workman. The employer's contention is that Mr. Arolkar who was working as safai karmachari was promoted to the post of Peon on 19-1-91 and since the post of safai karmachari was to be filled up through Employment Exchange and it would have taken considerable time to fill up the said post, the workman was engaged on contract for a specific period i.e., till the proper person was recruited as safai karmachari.

7. In view of the defence taken by the employer the burden was on the workman to prove that she was appointed to the post of safai karmachari. It is an admitted fact that no letter of appointment was issued to the workman. The workman in her defence has simply stated that she was appointed in place of Mr. Arolkar. She has not produced any documentary evidence or any other evidence in support of her, this contention. She did not examine any witness in support of her case. The employer has examined Mr. Micheal D'Mello, their Manager (Pers.) working in the Regional Office at Panaji. He has stated that for a safai karmachari the minimum qualification required is passing 3rd std. and he should be of the age between 18 to 25 years and further his name should be sponsored by Employment Exchange. He has stated that the candidate should also pass in the interview and his appointment is to be made by the Regional Manager. In support of the above, he has produced the circular dated 30-9-78 Exb. E-1 (colly) issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India and the circular dated 6-6-79 Exb. E-1 colly

issued by the Central Office of the Employer at Bombay as also the circular dated 3-4-90 Exb. E-2 issued by the General Manager (Pers.) of the employer. He has stated that Mr. Arolkar was working as the safai karmachari at the Mapusa branch and he was doing the work of cleaning and sweeping of the premises of the Branch, filling the water for drinking wiping the chairs and tables, cleaning the cabin of the Branch Manager as well as cleaning the strong room. He has stated that Mr. Arolkar was promoted as a Peon and hence someone was required on temporary basis to clean the Branch premises and therefore the workman was appointed on temporary basis to sweep the Branch premises on daily wages of Rs. 10. In his cross examination, He stated that for appointment of safai karmachari the candidate's age should be between 18 to 25 years, the minimum educational qualification should be Std. III and his name should be sponsored by Employment Exchange and he should be also interviewed. He stated that this procedure was not followed in the case of workmen because she was not recruited but was appointed, purely on casual basis to do temporary work. He denied the suggestion that the workman was interviewed or that she was fulfilling all the requirements for recruitment or that she was on the master roll of the employer. He denied that the workman was taken on regular basis on the post of safai karmachari due to the vacancy created by promotion of Mr. Arolkar.

8. The statement of employer's witness Mr. Micheal D'Mello that the post of safai karmachari is to be filled in through Employment Exchange and the candidate should pass in interview is supported by the circular dated 30-9-78 Exb. E-1 colly issued by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, and the circular dated 6-6-79 Exb. E-1 colly issued by the Central office of the employer at Bombay. The circular dated 30-9-78 Exb. E-1 colly issued by the Ministry of Finance, states that the Banks and financial institutions should make recruitment of sub safai irrespective of the nature and duration of vacancy through the medium of Employment Exchange. The circular dated 6-6-79 Exb. E-1 colly issued by the Central office of the employer refers to the above circular of the Ministry of Finance and further states that the selected candidates have to go through the Bank's recruitment procedure i.e., written test and after passing the same have to appear for interview. The circular dated 3rd April, 1990 Exb. E-2 issued by the General Manager (Pers.) of the employer mentions the norms for part/full time safai karmachari and as per the said norms the age limit is between 18 to 25 years and the qualification is passing minimum 3rd Std. and not passing SSC or equivalent. The said circular further states that the recruitment will be after calling candidates from local Employment Exchange only and after conducting interview and that no written test will be held for the post of safai karmachari. It further states that offer of appointment should be made only after the same have been approved by the Regional Manager and the appointment order should be signed by an Officer not below the rank of Asst. Regional Manager i.e. an Officer in Middle Management Grade, Scale II. In the present case, admittedly the workman was not issued any appointment order, she was of the age of 36 years at the time when she was employed and her name was not registered in the Employment Exchange as admitted by her in her cross examination. The workman has also stated in her cross examination that she had not submitted any documents to the employer regarding her qualification and that she was not interviewed by any Officer. Though in her deposition she stated that she was appointed in place of Mr. V. Arolkar, in her cross examination she stated that she cannot say anything to the suggestion that she was not appointed in place of Mr. V. Arolkar. She also stated that she had not seen what type of work Mr. Arolkar was doing before her appointment nor she is aware of the terms of appointment of Mr. Arolkar nor she is aware to which post he was appointed. There is no evidence on record that the appointment of the workman was done by Assistant Regional Manager or by any person above named. The employer's witness has stated that the workman was appointed by the Branch Manager. All the above evidence goes to show that the workman was not appointed on regular post of safai karmachari nor she could have been appointed on the said post as she was not qualified for appointment as per the Circular of Ministry of Finance, Government of India and that of the employer's central office. In view of the evidence discussed above, I hold that the workman has failed to prove that she was appointed by the employer on regular post of safai karmachari w.e.f. 21-1-91. The evidence shows that she was appointed on temporary basis to do the work of

cleaning the Bank premises. I, therefore answer the issue No. 1 in the negative.

9. Issue No. 3: From the pleadings made by the workman in her statement of claim it appears that it is her contention that the employer was aware that being a Public Body they had to issue a letter of appointment to her but by adopting unfair labour practice letter of appointment was not issued to her so as to deprive to her the emoluments of a regular employee. Advocate Shri Mane, representing the workman is not been able to point out any provision of law which lays down that the issuing of appointment letter in public employment is mandatory. The Calcutta High Court in the case of Tapan Kumar Janna v/s. Calcutta Telephones & Others reported in 1988 II LLJ 382 has held that there is no legal principle that laws down that a oral appointment is not employment or does not create relationship of master and servant. The High Court has further held that there cannot be any proposition that there always must be a written contract of service. Therefore merely because no letter of appointment was issued to the workman it cannot be said that the employer adopted unfair labour practice so as to deprive her the emoluments of a regular employee. It is never the case of the employer that the workman was appointed on regular post. The employer's case is that the workman was employed on temporary basis for the purpose of sweeping the bank premises. The contention of the workman however is that she was appointed on the regular post of safai karmachari. While deciding the issue No. 1 it has been held by me that the workman has failed to prove that she was appointed on regular post of safai karmachari. This being the case there is no substance in the contention of the workman that the employer adopted unfair labour practice by not issuing letter of appointment to her so as to deprive her of emoluments of a regular employee. I therefore answer the issue No. 3 in the negative.

10. Issue No. 2: The workman has pleaded that though she worked for 240 days she was not issued letter of termination of her service and therefore termination of her service is bad in law. The contention of the workman that she worked for 240 days continuously has been admitted by the employer in para. 4 of the written statement. The employer's case is that though the workman worked for 240 days she is not entitled to the benefits of the provisions of retrenchment under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 because her services were engaged for specific period of conditional contract. In view of the above, I hold that the workman has proved that she worked continuously for 240 days with the employer. However, I do not agree with her contention that because no letter of termination was issued to her, termination of her service is bad in law. There is no law which provides that services of a person are liable to be terminated only by issuing a letter of termination. The services of a person can be terminated either orally or in writing. I am supported in my view by the Judgment of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Tapan Kumar (supra). In this case the Calcutta High Court has held that there cannot be any proposition that there must be a written contract of service or the termination of service must be in writing. Therefore there is no substance in the contention of the workman that termination of her service is bad in law for not issuing letter of termination because she had worked for 240 days. I therefore hold that the workman has proved that she has worked continuously for 240 days but she has failed to prove that termination of her services is bad in law because she was not issued letter of termination. In the circumstances, I answer the issue No. 2 accordingly.

11. Issue Nos. 4, 6 and 7: All these issues are taken up together because they are interrelated. It is the contention of the workman that she worked continuously for 240 days at the time when her services were terminated w.e.f. 23-12-91. Her contention is that termination of her service amounts to retrenchment as per Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and hence non compliance with the said provision renders the termination illegal. In support of the above contention Advocate Shri Mane, representing the workman has relied upon the judgments of Madhya Pradesh High Court in the case of Sanjay Kumar Jay v/s Nagar Palika, Aron, through the Chief Municipal Officer reported in 1998 I CLR 218 and in the case of Yogendra Kumar v/s Municipal Council reported in 1998 II ICJ 103; and the judgments of the Bombay High Court in the case of Alexander Yesudas Mikel v/s Perfect Oil Seals and IRP & Others reported in 1995 I

CLR 942. Advocate Shri Mane, submitted that the contention of the employer that the workman was engaged for a specific period till some person was appointed as safai karmachari is without substance. He submitted that there is no written agreement between the employer and the workman to substantiate the above contention and therefore the provisions of Section 2(oo)(bb) are not applicable to the employer. He relied upon the judgement of the Madhya Pradesh High Court in the case of M.P. Electricity Board v/s Presiding Officer and Others reported in 2000 LLR page 40 in this respect. Advocate Shri Samant, representing the employer submitted on the other hand that the workman was not employed on a regular post of safai karmachari but she was engaged for cleaning the bank premises for a specific period on temporary basis till some person was appointed on the post of safai karmachari. He submitted that the workman was informed at the time of employment that she has been engaged only for a specific period i.e., till some person was appointed on the regular post of safai karmachari. He submitted that the employer's case falls under Sec. 2(oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and therefore complying with the provisions of Section 251 of the Act did not arise. He submitted that in order to attract Section 2(oo)(bb) of the Act, it is not necessary that there should be a written agreement or contract as an agreement could be oral also. He submitted that the evidence on record shows that the workman was appointed temporarily till the post of part time safai karmachari was filled in. He submitted that the appointment of the workman was on contract basis and since one Mrs. Maria Fernandes was appointed as part time safai karmachari w.e.f. 23-12-91 the contract of the workman was not renewed and hence her services stood terminated w.e.f. 23-12-91 which is legal and justified. He submitted that the workman was not appointed to any particular post but she was appointed purely on daily wages and therefore merely because she has completed 240 days in service she cannot claim regularisation nor she can claim lean on the post. In support of contention Advocate Shri Samant, relied upon the judgement of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Jakir Hussain v/s Engineer-in-Chief, Irrigation Department and Others reported in 1993 L.L.J. 811 and the judgements of the Supreme Court in the case of Morindar Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., v/s Ramkissan and ors., reported in 1996 I CLR 17 and in the case of Himanshu Kumar Vidyarti & ors., v/s State of Bihar and ors., reported in 1997 LIC 2075.

12. While deciding the issue No. 1 it has been held by me that the workman was not appointed to the post of safai karmachari. It is not in dispute that the service of the workman was engaged from 21-1-91 and that her services were terminated from 23-12-91. The employer has admitted at para 4 of the written statement that the workman had worked for more than 240 days prior to the date of termination of her service. In the evidence of the workman nor in their evidence the employer denied or dispute this fact. The defence of the employer is that the workman was engaged for a specific period i.e., till the post of safai karmachari was filled up. Thus the defence of the employer is that the workman was employed on contract on temporary basis for a specific period. Admittedly, no letter of appointment was issued to the workman nor any written agreement or contract was signed between the employer and the workman when she was employed. It is the contention of the employer that the termination of the service of the workman does not amount to retrenchment because her case falls under Section 2(oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Section 2(oo) of the Act which defines "retrenchment" reads as follows:

(oo) "Retrenchment" means the termination by the employer of the service of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include:

- (a) voluntary retirement of the workman; or
- (b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or
- (bb) termination of the service of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein; or



## (c) termination of the service of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health.

As per the clause (bb) of the definition of retrenchment if the termination of service of the workman is due to the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman on its expiry or if such contract is terminated as per the stipulation in that contract, the termination of service does not amount to retrenchment. According to the employer the contract of employment was not renewed after it expired on appointment of a person to the post of safai karmachari. The workman has relied upon the judgment of Madhya Pradesh High Court in the case of M.P. Electricity Board (supra) and that of the Bombay High Court in the case of Perfect Oil Seals and IRP & others (supra). In the case of M.P. Electricity Board the Madhya Pradesh High Court has held that the provisions of Section 2(oo)(bb) can only be invoked when there is specific stipulation in the letter of appointment or agreement and when there is no such stipulation in the agreement or letter of appointment about termination of service it cannot be said that such contract can be terminated under "stipulation in that behalf contained therein". The High Court has further held that in the absence of any document on record about specific stipulation regarding termination of service of the workman the provisions of Section 2(oo)(bb) cannot be invoked. The judgment of the Bombay High Court in the case of Perfect Oil Seals and IRP & others, in my view is not applicable to the present case because the facts involved in the said case are totally different. In that case the employee was initially appointed for 6 months. However, after the expiry of 6 months the employee was continued in service and subsequently his service was terminated. The High Court held that this termination did not fall under clause (bb) of Section 2(oo) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, the observations made by the Bombay High Court in that case that the letter of termination did not claim that the termination was under any of the two categories contemplated by clause (bb) of Section 2(oo) of the Act shows that the employer ought to take a specific stand while terminating the services of an employee if he wants to invoke the provisions of Section 2(oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. In the present case no letter of termination was issued to the workman. Therefore there is no written document to show whether the employer invoked the provisions of Sec. 2(oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 at the time when the services of the workman were terminated. Advocate Shri Samant, representing the employer has relied upon the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Jakir Hussain (supra); the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Morinda Coop. Society Mills Ltd. (supra) and in the case of Himanshu Kumar Vidyarti (supra). The judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Jakir Hussain is not applicable to the present case. In that case the claim of the employee was for regularisation of his service because at the time when his service was terminated he had completed 240 days. The High Court held that a person appointed on daily wages or on ad hoc basis has no right to the post and his services cannot be regularised merely because he has completed 240 days. Regarding the issue whether the termination of service was illegal because there was non-compliance of Section 25F of the Act, the High Court held that, that issue cannot be determined under Art. 226 of the Constitution and that the same is to be decided by the Labour Court. In the instant case the issue on regularisation is not involved but the issue which is involved is whether termination amounts to retrenchment or not and whether Section 25F ought to have been complied with. Therefore the judgment of the Allahabad High Court is not applicable to the present case. The judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of Morinda Coop. Society Mills Ltd., is also not applicable to the instant case because the facts involved in that case are totally different. In that case the workers were employed to work for the season and upon closure of season they ceased to work. The Supreme Court held that since the work was seasonal the workers cannot be said to be retrenched in view of what is stated in clause (bb) of Section 2(oo) of the Act. Thus it can be seen that in the case before the Supreme Court the nature of the work itself showed that the provisions of Section 2(oo)(bb) were attracted which is not the case in the present case. In the case of Himanshu Kumar Vidyarti, the Supreme Court held that the termination of services of the employees in the case before it did not amount to retrenchment because it was an admitted fact that the employees were appointed on daily wages on the basis of the need of work and the Supreme

Court observed that the concept of retrenchment cannot be stretched to such an extent so as to cover these employees. There is no such admission on the part of the workman in the present case and therefore the said judgment cannot be made applicable to the present case.

13. In the case of Rajesh Sharma vs. Presiding Officer and anr., the Punjab and Haryana High Court held that the termination of the employee upon the expiry of the period of recruitment did not amount to retrenchment because in the letter of appointment itself it was clearly mentioned that he was not being appointed in accordance with the rules as recruitment against the regular post was made only by a selection committee from persons sponsored by Employment Exchange. The employee was appointed for a specific period of 89 days on daily wages to fill up the short term vacancy. In the case of M.P. Electricity Board vs. Labour Court reported in 2000 FJR 66, the Madhya Pradesh High Court held that the provisions of Sec. 2(oo)(bb) can be invoked only if there is a specific stipulation in the letter of appointment or agreement. The High Court held that in the absence of any document on record about the specific stipulation regarding termination of services of the workman, the provisions of Section 2(oo)(bb) could not be invoked. In the case of Municipal Committee Govind Garh vs. Labour Court, Patiala, the Madhya Pradesh High Court held that to show that the termination did not amount to retrenchment the management should produce cogent evidence to prove the nature of employment. In that case the High Court held that the termination amounted to retrenchment because the management did not produce the order of appointment nor any record was produced to show that the workman has been employed temporarily for executing any specific work and that their services had been terminated on the completion of the respective works. From the various judgments discussed above, it therefore follows that if the employer wants to take recourse to the provisions of Sec. 2(oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, he has to produce some documentary evidence to prove that the appointment of the employee was for a specific period so that the employee is made aware of the fact that his employment will come to an end on the expiry of that period. In the present case, admittedly there is no letter of appointment nor written agreement nor the employer has produced any documentary evidence to prove that the appointment of the workman was on contract basis for a specific period. Adv. Samant, representing the employer has contended that in the present case there need not be a contract in writing and there can be an oral contract. Assuming for a moment that the contention of Adv. Samant is correct, the question is whether the employer has produced evidence to prove that the workman was appointed on contract basis till specific time.

14. The employer has examined Mr. Michael D'Mello and Shri Gopal Nair. Mr. D'Mello has stated that since Mr. V. Arolkar was promoted as a full time Peon, the Branch Manager and the Establishment Officer decided to ask the staff members to the Mapusa Branch to arrange a person to do the work of cleaning on temporary basis. He stated that the workman was arranged by one of the staff members to do the work of cleaning and that she was told that she was appointed on a purely temporary basis to do the temporary work. The other witness Mr. Gopal Nair has stated that from 1988 to 1993 he was working at the Mapusa Branch and was in charge of the establishment section. He has stated that the services of the workman were hired by the Branch Manager on daily wages not to do the work of sweeping the bank premises to meet the exigencies. He stated that on appointment of one Mrs. Maria Fernandes as part time safai karmachari the workman was told that her services were no more required. The workman has not admitted the above facts. Her case is that she was appointed on regular basis as safai karmachari. Both these witnesses have not stated that at the time when the services of the workman were engaged she was told that her appointment was till someone was appointed to the post of safai karmachari. In order to attract the provisions of Sec. 2(oo)(bb) the above statement on the part of the witnesses was required. From the statement of the employer's witness D'Mello it appears that the workman was made aware that her services were required till some person was appointed only when her services were terminated. This is because the witness has stated that when he came to know that Mrs. Maria Fernandes was appointed as a part time safai karmachari he told her that her services were no more required from 21-12-1991 and that he told her the reason as to why her services were not required being that she was required to work till some person was appointed as part time safai

karmachari on regular post and that since M/s. Maris Fernandes was appointed on regular basis her services were not required. In my view in order that the case of the employer should come under Sec. 2(oo)(bb) or the Act it required that the workman ought to be specifically told that his/her services are required on temporary basis for a specific period or till a particular time at the time when he/she is employed or appointed and not at the time when his/her services are terminated. The staff member of the Branch who arranged the workman was a material witness in this case as according to the witness D'Mello the workman was arranged by one of the staff members of the Branch. If this staff member was examined he/she would have been in a position to state whether the workman was engaged on contract basis and if so what were the terms and conditions of her employment. The employer ought to have examined also the Manager of the Mapusa Branch as it was suggested to the workman in her cross examination that it is the Manager who had told her that her employment as a sweeper was till a new person is duly appointed and that she had agreed to work till a new person is appointed in her place. The workman had denied the above suggestion. The examination of the above said persons was very much required as there was no written contract. The Bombay High Court in the case of Gangaram Medekar v/s. Zenith Sate Manufacturing Co. and Others reported in 1996 1 CLR 172 has held that if the Labour Court finds that it is a word against word then the benefit should go to the workman and not to the employer. In the circumstances, I hold that the employer has failed to prove that the workman was employed on contract basis till a specific time, i.e., till some person was appointed as part time safai karmachari. This being the case of the provision of Sec. 2(oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 did not apply to the employer.

15 It is not in dispute that the workman was employed from 21-1-1991 and that her services were terminated from 23-12-91. Admittedly the services of the workman was not terminated as a matter of punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action. I have held that the employer has failed to prove that the termination of service of the workman falls under Sec. 2(oo)(bb) of the Act. The case of the workman also does not fall within the exceptions laid down in Sec. 2(oo)(bb) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. In my view therefore the termination of service of the workman amounts to retrenchment. Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 lays down the procedure to be followed in case of retrenchment of a workman. The said section lays down that no workman employed in any industry who has been in continuous service for not less than one year under the employer shall be retrenched by the employer until (1) the workman has been given one month's notice in writing indicating the reasons for retrenchment and the period of notice has expired, or the workman has been paid in lieu of such notice, wages for the period of the notice; (2) the workman has been paid at the time of retrenchment, compensation which shall be equivalent of 15 days average wage for every completed year of continuous service or any part thereof in excess of six months and (3) notice in prescribed manner is served on the appropriate Government or such authority as may be specified by the appropriate Government by notification in the Official Gazette. Sec. 25 F is attracted if the workman is in continuous service for not less than one year. Sec. 25B(2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 defines, "Continuous Service". As per the said Section a workman shall be deemed to be in continuous service under an employer for a period of one year if the workman during the period of 12 calendar months preceding the date with reference to which calculation is to be made has actually worked under the employer for not less than 190 days in the case of a workman employed below ground in a mine and 240 days in any other case. In the present case admittedly the workman was not employed below ground in a Mine. Therefore the question is whether the workman worked for 240 days during the period of 12 calendar months preceding the date of termination of service. The Supreme Court in the case of Surendra Kumar Verma v/s. Central Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, New Delhi, reported in AIR 1981 SC 422 has held that as per the present wording of Sec. 25B(2) of the Act, there is no stipulation that a workman should have been in the employment or service under the employer for a whole period of 12 months and that it is enough that he has worked for 240 days in a period of 12 months. Therefore what is required is the working for 240 days in a period of 12 months preceding

the date of termination of service. The workman was employed from 21-1-1991 and her service was terminated from 23-12-1991. There is no evidence on record to show that the workman was given a break or breaks in between during the above said period. Therefore the workman had actually worked for 240 days during the period of 12 months preceding the date of termination of service. In fact the working of 240 days by the workman prior to termination of her service is admitted by the employer in para 4 of their written statement. Since it has been held by me that termination of service of the workman amounts to retrenchment and the workman was in continuous service for not less than one year prior to the termination of her service the employer had to comply with the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The employer has admitted in the written statement as well as in the evidence that no notice was given to the workman prior to termination of her service nor she was paid one month's wages in lieu of notice nor she was paid retrenchment compensation as it was the case of the employer that termination of service of the workman did not amount to retrenchment and hence the question of complying with the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Act did not arise. Thus the workman has succeeded in proving that the employer did not comply with the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

16. The contention of the workman is that if Sec. 25F is not complied with, the termination of service is illegal. The workman has relied upon the judgement of the Bombay High Court in the case of Perfect Oil Seals and IRP and Others (supra) and Nagar Palika, Aron, (supra). In the case of Perfect Oil Seals and IRP and Others the Bombay High Court has held that if the provisions of Sec. 25F are not complied with the retrenchment becomes ab-initio, illegal and invalid. In the case of Nagar Palika, Aron, the Madhya Pradesh High Court has held that if a workman completed 240 days in service he is entitled to the protection of Sec. 25F of the Act. In fact, it is well settled law that if the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Act are not complied with in the case of retrenchment, the termination becomes illegal. The Supreme Court in the case of M/s. Avon Services Production Agency Pvt. Ltd., v/s. Industrial Tribunal, Haryana and Others reported in AIR 1979 SC 170 has held that giving of notice and payment of compensation is a condition precedent in the case of retrenchment and failure to comply with the provisions of prescribing condition for valid retrenchment by Sec. 25F Act; renders the order of retrenchment invalid and inoperative. Same principles are laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Gammaon India Ltd. v/s. Niranjandas reported in (1984) 1 SCC 509. I, therefore hold that the termination of service of the workman w.c.f. 23-12-1991 being in violation of the provisions of Sec. 25 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 is illegal and unjustified. In the circumstances, I answer the issue No. 4 and 6 in the affirmative and issue No. 7 in the negative.

17. Issue No. 5 : The workman has not led any evidence on this issue. The workman has not produced the approach paper circulated by the Ministry of Finance in the year 1990. Therefore what are the terms of approach paper based on which the workman claimed empanelment for the future employment are not known. The burden was on the workman to prove this issue. In the absence of any evidence from the workman this issue cannot be decided in her favour. Besides it has been held by me that the workman was not appointed to the post of safai karmachari. I, therefore hold that the workman has failed to prove that she was entitled for empanelment for future employment in terms of the approach paper circulated by the Ministry of Finance. I, therefore answer the issue No. 5 in the negative.

18. Issue No. 8 : It has been held by me that the termination of service of the workman by the employer is not legal and justified. The next question is what relief should be granted to the workman. The workman's contention is that she is entitled to reinstatement in service with full back wages. The normal rule is that once the termination is held to be illegal and unjustified the workman is entitled to reinstatement in service with full back wages unless there are valid reasons for not doing so. Adv. Shri Samant, representing the employer has submitted that the workman was appointed on daily wages on temporary basis and as such she cannot have any lien on the post and if she is ordered to be reinstated in service the same would amount to regularisation of her service. He has submitted that a workman on daily

wages is not entitled to claim regularisation in service as a matter of right. In support of his contention that no reinstatement can be ordered, he has relied upon the judgment of the Allahabad High Court in the case of Jakir Hussain (supra). The employer has also raised the contention that the workman was gainfully employed after termination of her service and, therefore, no back wages can be granted to her.

19. Though the workman stated in her evidence that she was being paid salary of Rs. 300 p.m. and she denied that she was employed on daily wages of Rs. 10 no evidence have been produced by her to prove that she was not employed on daily wages and that she was employed on monthly salary of Rs. 300. However, in the cross examination of the employer's witness Mr. Micheal D'Mello the workman herself admitted that she was paid daily wages of Rs. 10 as is evident from the suggestion put to the said witness that the workman was paid Rs. 10 per day as wages because she was on the muster roll. Besides, the employer's witness Shri Gopal Nair has stated that from 1988 to 1993 he was incharge of the establishment section at Mapusa branch and that he was working there as an Accountant. He has stated that he had prepared the vouchers in respect of the payment of the amount paid to the workman on daily wages. He has identified his initials on the vouchers dated 4-3-1991, 12-7-1991, 2-8-1991, 3-9-1991, 1-10-1991 and 6-12-1991 produced at Exb. E-9 colly. He has identified the initials of the sub. accountant on the vouchers dated 8-5-1991, 6-11-1991 and 6-1-1992 produced at Exb. E-9 colly. He has also identified the signature of the workman on all the above said vouchers produced at Exb. E-9 colly. The workman has not disputed the said vouchers. The said vouchers mention that the amount is paid to the workman as her daily wages at the rate of Rs. 10. The said voucher show that the amount paid to the workman is not the same every month and the amount differs as per the number of days the workman worked in each month. The above document therefore proves that the workman was engaged on daily wages and she was not paid the monthly salary as contended by her. While deciding the issue No. 1 it has been held by me that the workman was appointed on temporary basis for doing the work of cleaning the bank premises. Thus the engagement of the workman was temporary on daily wages. In the case of Zakir Hussain (supra) the authority relied upon by the employer, the Allahabad High Court has held that an employee cannot claim regularisation of service as a matter of right merely because he has worked for 2 or 3 years on daily wages and that for regularisation there must be need, funds and the need for retention of the employee according to the requirement of the work. The High Court has further held that regularisation cannot be made as a "Rule of Thumb" on the basis of completion of certain years of service of such an employee and that it all depends upon various facts. In the case of Samarth Samai/s. Manohar Shankar Sahasrabudhe reported in 2000 LIC 2315, the Labour Court held that termination of service of the employee was illegal because Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 was not complied with. However, the Labour Court did not award reinstatement but instead awarded 10,000 in lieu of reinstatement in addition to full back wages upto December 1992 as the construction work for which the employee was employed was complete and the said work was not available to him at the time of decision of the dispute. The Bombay High Court upheld the Award of the Labour Court holding that the Labour Court had rightly departed from the normal rule of reinstatement and awarded Rs. 10,000 in lieu of reinstatement. The Supreme Court in the case of Surender Kumar Verma vs. The Central Government Industrial Tribunal-*exm* Labour Court, New Delhi, reported in AIR 1981 SC 422 has laid down the proposition that removal of order of termination of service must ordinarily lead to reinstatement of the services of the workman, and back wages, but there may be exceptional circumstances which make it impossible or wholly inequitable vis-a-vis the employer and the workman to direct reinstatement with full back wages, such as closing down of industry, financial difficulties, workmen concerned might be elsewhere and so on.

20. In the case of State of Maharashtra vs. Dnyaneshwar Rakmaji Aher and Anr. reported in 1998 1 CLR 522, the Bombay High Court observed that the Labour Court was wrong in granting reinstatement to the respondent workman

only on the ground that he had completed 240 days of service in one year. In this case the respondent workman was appointed on daily wages and was an unskilled labour. The High Court held that the above reasoning given by the Labour Court cannot be accepted in view of the law laid down by the Supreme Court in the case of Delhi Development Horticulture Employees Union vs. Delhi Administration reported in 1992 1 CLR 537. The High Court referred to the following observations made by the Supreme Court in the above case.

"Apart from the fact that the Petitioner cannot be directed to be regularised for the reasons given above, we may take the note of the pernicious consequences to which the direction for regularisation of workmen on the only ground that they have put in more than 240 days has been leading. Although there is Employment Exchange Act which requires recruitment on the basis of registration in the employment exchange, it has become a common practice to ignore the Employment Exchange and the persons registered in the Employment Exchanges and to employ and get employed directly those who are either not registered with Employment Exchange or who though registered are lower in the long waiting list in the Employment Register. The Courts can take judicial notice of the fact that such employment is sought and given directly for various illegal consideration including money. The employment is given first for temporary periods with technical breaks to circumvent the relevant rules and is continued for 240 days or more days with a view to give benefit of regularisation knowing the judicial trend that those who have completed 240 days are directed to be automatically regularised. A good deal of illegal employment market has developed resulting in a new source of corruption and frustration of those who are waiting at the Employment Exchange for years. Not at all those who gain such back door entry in the employment are in need of particular jobs. Though already employed elsewhere, they join the jobs for better and secured prospects. That is why most of the cases which come to the Courts are of employment in Government Departments, Public Undertakings or Agencies. Ultimately, it is the people who bear the heavy burden of the surplus labour. The other equally injurious effect of indiscriminate regularisation has been that many of the agencies have stopped undertaking casual or temporary works, though they are urgent and essential for fear that if those who are employed on such works are required to be continued for 240 or more days have to be absorbed as regular employees though the works are time bound and there is no need of the workmen beyond the completion of the works undertaken. The public interests are thus jeopardised on both counts."

In view of the above observations of the Supreme Court, the Bombay High Court held as follows in para 14 of its judgment.

"... A Temporary unskilled daily wage labour, appointed on the sweet will of an officer, if effect, has been granted permanent Government Service by the Labour Court inspite of the fact that his initial engagement in the Government Service was purely on a Temporary basis. There is a prescribed procedure to be followed for appointments on permanent basis in the Government service. To accept the impugned award of the Labour Court is not only against the law laid down by the Apex Court, as stated herein above, but also against the public policy, as it leads to back-door entry in government service, when millions are waiting in queue after having registered their names in the Employment Exchanges, for appointment, in Government Service.

21. In the case of Shushikant Bhagwant Kulkarni vs. India Red Cross Society, Solapur and anr. reported in 2000 (84) FTR 114, the Labour Court held that termination of service of the employee was illegal being in violation of the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However the Labour Court awarded Rs. 10,000 to the employee

as compensation in lieu of reinstatement and one of the main reasons for not granting reinstatement was that the concerned employee who was working as Analytical Chemist was employed in 1974 where as the other Analytical Chemist was in employment from 1968 and there was no work for two Analytical Chemists and further if the Award for reinstatement was passed, pursuant to the Award the concerned employee will have to be reinstated and the other senior chemist will have to be moved as there was no work for two employees. The Bombay High Court agreed with the reasoning of the Labour Court and upheld the Award.

22. In the light of what is discussed above including the case law, I am of the view that in the present case the workman is not entitled to reinstatement in service though, termination of her service is held to be illegal and unjustified being in violation of the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The workman was employed on daily wages on temporary basis. She was employed to do the work of cleaning the bank premises of employer's Mapusa branch. She was employed because of need on account of the promotion of Mr. Arolkar who was working as part time safai karmachari and was doing the work of cleaning the bank premises. After the appointment of Mrs. Maria Fernandes as the part time safai karmachari, two persons were not required to do the work of cleaning the bank premises. The circular dated 30th September 1978 Exb. E-1 copy of the Ministry of Finance and the circular dated 3-4-1990 Exb. E-2 issued by the Dy. General Manager (PRS) of the employer bank shows that for the recruitment of the sub-staff the prescribed procedure is to be followed being that the candidate must not be above the age of 25 years; he must have passed standard III and also must have been interviewed; besides, the name of the candidate must be sponsored by Employment Exchange, when the workman was employed she was of the age of 36 years and she did not possess the requisite qualification nor she was interviewed. Besides, her name was also not sponsored by Employment Exchange. Thus she was not entitled to be employed as sub-staff. If the workman is now awarded reinstatement in service, the same would amount to regularising her services though she was not eligible to be appointed as sub-staff. Besides, the workman was in employment for a very short period, that is, from 21-1-91 to 23-12-91 which is less than one year. There is nothing on record to show that besides the post of safai karmachari, there is also the post of a sweeper or any other equivalent post. Considering all the above aspects I am of the view that the relief of reinstatement cannot be granted to the workman. Instead, it is just and proper to award compensation to the workman in lieu of the reinstatement. Since the workman worked with the employer only for a short period, that is for less than one year, in my view awarding compensation of Rs. 10,000 in lieu of reinstatement would be reasonable, and justified. As regards the full back wages, the employer has brought on record through the evidence of the workman that she was self employed for some period after termination of her service. The workman in her cross examination has admitted that from January 1992 to January 1996 she was supplying tea to the employees of the employer at the Mapusa branch. She has stated that the employees used to pay her Rs. 250 p.m. towards the supply of tea. Thus as per the own admission from the workman, she was self employed from January 1992 to January 1996 and the total amount earned by her during this period comes to Rs. 12250. This amount is liable to be deducted from the amount payable to the workman towards back wages. There is no evidence on record to show that the workman was or is in gainful employment from February 1996. I therefore, hold that the workman is entitled to full back wages from the date of termination of her service till the date of the Award. However the above said amount of Rs. 1225 is liable to be adjusted from the amount payable to the workman towards back wages.

In the circumstances I pass the following order

#### ORDER

It is hereby held that the action of the management of Central Bank of India, Goa, in terminating the services of the workman Smt. Savita Arlekar, Sweeper, w.e.f. 23-12-91 is not legal and justified. However, it is held that the management of Central Bank of India, Goa, is justified in not considering her for empanelment for future employment. It is hereby further held that the workman Smt. Savita Arlekar is not entitled to reinstatement in service. In lieu

of reinstatement the management of Central Bank of India, Goa, shall pay to her Rs. 10,000 (Rupees Ten Thousand only) by way of compensation. The management of Central Bank of India, Goa, shall also pay to Smt. Savita Arlekar full back wages from the date of termination of her service till the date of the Award. However, the amount of Rs. 12,250 shall be deducted from the amount payable towards back wages.

No order as to costs. Inform the Government accordingly.

AJIT J. AGNI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2534.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू बैंक ऑफ इंडिया (पंजाब नेशनल बैंक) के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण थम व्याख्यान नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-8-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/213/93-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th August, 2001

S.O. 2534.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-LC, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New Bank of India (Punjab National Bank) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-08-2001.

[No. L-12012/213/93-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT : NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER : RUDRESH KUMAR  
ADJUDICATION

I.D. No. 18/94

Ref. No. L-12012/213/93-I.R.B-2 dated 14-2-94.

BETWEEN

Smt. Madhu Bala Sharma,  
New Bank of India,  
IInd Floor,  
16/32, Old Rajender Nagar,  
New Delhi-50.

AND

General Manager,  
New Bank of India (Punjab National Bank)  
1-Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.

## AWARD

By reference No. L-12012/213/93-I.R.B-2 dated 14-2-94, the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and clause (2-A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) made over this industrial dispute, between General Manager, New Bank of India and Smt. Madhu Bala Sharma for adjudication.

The reference is produced as under :

**"WHETHER THE ACTION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF ERSTWHILE NEW BANK OF INDIA (NOW PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK) IN VOLUNTARILY RETIRING MRS. MADHUBALA SHARMA, EX. CLERK IS JUSTIFIED? IF NOT, WHAT RELIEF IS SHE ENTITLED TO?"**

2. Smt. Madhubala Sharma, workman, joined in the New Bank of India, in clerical cadre on 5-8-75. It is admitted case that the New Bank of India has since merged with the Punjab National Bank and in the present adjudication, the management of the Punjab National Bank has contested the claim against the workman. During November, 1991 the workman was posted at Regional Office, New Delhi of the New Bank of India (hereinafter referred to as Bank). It is alleged by the workman that she fell sick and was confined on medical grounds from 23-11-91 to 13-4-92. On recovery she reported to duty on 13-4-92 but just after few days, she again fell ill and absented from 20-4-92 onwards. She had submitted leave applications with medical certificates but these facts are denied by the management. During her second spell of illness a notice dated 4-8-92, was received by her on 9-9-92 sent from the Regional Office, New Delhi in which, treating her to be unauthorised absent, she was directed to report, on duty within 30 days from the date of receipt of the letter, failing which the management would treat her voluntarily abandoned the service of the bank, without giving any further notice to her to that effect. Above said letter also mentioned that at the time of joining within the stipulated period as aforesaid she should submit her explanation about unauthorised absence, which would be without prejudice to the bank's right to take any action under the service rules. The workman alleges that she replied to the letter dated 4-8-92 onward as she had been under constant medical treatment and observations. It is also pleaded that she had been submitting her leave applications and medical certificates in support of her illness to the bank. However, the Bank denied of having received any application or medical certificate, as has been pleaded by the workman in her claim statement. The

workman has also denied of having received telegram dated 7-7-92 from the bank directing her to join duties. The case of the workman, in short, is that she all along was willing to resume duties but her serious ailments prevented her to do so.

3. Admittedly, the workman did not join duties till 21-10-92 and taking advantage of clause 17 of the Vth Bipartite Settlement, the Assistant General Manager of the Bank by a memorandum dated 21-10-92 treated her to have voluntarily abandoned the service. The appeal of the workman against the said order was rejected by the General Manager of the bank, hence the present dispute.

4. The core issue regarding adjudication is whether the workman Madhubala Sharma faithfully complied with the notice dated 4-2-92, received on 9-9-92 to explain the Management, about her absence for more than 90 days and her willingness to join duties in the contemplated period of 30 days or subsequent to it with proper proof and justification? The Management has not disputed status of the workman in the services of the bank, but has pleaded specifically that the workman absented herself unauthorisedly for several months from 13-11-91 to 13-4-92 and joined duties for about seven days only. She did not report on duty from 20-4-92 onward, nor did file any application seeking leave or submitted medical certificate to support case of her illness. She had no leave to her credit and did not inform the Bank and so was asked by telegram dated 7-7-92 to join duties but she did not comply. Thereafter, as required under clause 17 of the Vth Bipartite Settlement, notice was issued directing her to join within 30 days from the date of the receipt of the letter. This letter was admittedly received by her on 9-9-92. She did not join duties within the contemplated period of 30 days from the date of receipt of letter. Her undated letter did not reflect in definite terms, that she would join duties and so there was no option but to treat her voluntarily abandoned the service, as per provisions of clause 17 of the Vth Bipartite Settlement. Management has denied that the workman submitted any leave application or medical certificate at any point of time to substantiate her statement of being sick and unfit to resume duties. For the first time, she filed a medical certificate with her appeal to the General Manager, which, too did not justify unauthorised absence for months. The Management asserts that action in accordance with clause 17 of the Vth Bipartite Settlement was justified.

5. Clause 17 of the Vth Bipartite Settlement is produced hereunder for ready references:—

**"17. Voluntary Cessation of Employment by the Employee**

The earlier provisions relating to the voluntary cessation of employment by the employee in the earlier settlements shall stand substituted by the following:

- (a) When an employee absents himself from work for a period of 90 or more consecutive days without submitting any application for leave or for its extension or without any leave to the credit of beyond the period of leave sanctioned originally/subsequently or when there is a satisfactory evidence that he has taken up employment in India or when the management is reasonably satisfied that he has no intention of joining duties. The management may at any time thereafter give a notice to the employee at his last known address calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days of the date of the notice stating inter alia the grounds for coming to the conclusion that the employee has no intention of joining duties and furnishing necessary evidence where available. Unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days of the notice or gives an explanation for his absence within the said period of 30 days satisfying the management that he has not taken up another employment or avocation and that he has no intention of not joining duties, the employee will be deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service on the expiry of the said notice in the event of the employee submitting a satisfactory reply, he shall be permitted to report for duty thereafter within 30 days from the date of the expiry of the aforesaid notice without prejudice to the bank's right to take any action under the law or rules of service.
- (b) When an employee goes abroad and absents himself for a period of 150 or more consecutive days without submitting any application for leave or for its extension or without any leave to his credit or beyond the period of leave sanctioned originally/subsequently or when there is a satisfactory evidence that he has taken up employment outside India or when the management is reasonably satisfied that he has no intention of joining duties the management may at any time thereafter give notice to the employee at his last known address calling upon him to report for duty within 30 days of the date of the notice stating inter alia the grounds for coming to the conclusion that the employee has no intention of joining duties and furnishing necessary evidence, where available unless the employee reports for duty within 30 days of the notice or gives an explanation for

his absence within the said period of 30 days satisfying the management that he has not taken up another employment or avocation and that he has no intention of not joining duties, the employee will be deemed to have voluntarily retired from the bank's service on the expiry of the said notice in the event of the employee submitting a satisfactory reply he shall be permitted to report for duty thereafter within 30 days from the date of the expiry of the aforesaid notice without prejudice to the bank's right to take any action under the law or rules of service.

- (c) If an employee again absents himself within a period of 30 days without submitting any application after reporting for duty in response to the notice given after 90 days or 150 days absence, as the case may be, the second notice shall be given after 30 days of such absence giving him 30 days time to report if he reports in response to the second notice but absents himself a third time from duty within a period of 30 days without application, his name shall be struck off from the establishment after 30 days of such absents under intimation to him by registered post deeming that he has voluntarily vacated his appointment.

6. Section 17 deals with voluntary cessation of the employment by the employee. A complete procedure with unbuilt safeguards, have been given in clause (a) and (b). Sub-clauses (a)(b) and (c) of clause 17 deal with different situations and have prescribed mode of taking action, and also casting obligation on the employee to honestly and effectively satisfy the management about willingness to assume duties. Employee is not supposed to observe formality by sending application, intimating willingness but he/she must convey in unequivocal terms, that what prevented him/her not to join duties and also to produce proof therefore and to intimate in definite terms, the possible date of joining.

7. In the present case, clause 17 is applicable, as according to the Management, the workman remained absent for several months unauthorisedly till 13-4-92, and joined for a week, only to be absent again. She did not report to duty, as was directed by telegram dated 7-7-92. The workman has taken the case of not having received any such telegram. In any event, the management sent a notice dated 4-8-92 in consonance with clause 17, which was admittedly received by her on 9-9-92. It was made clear in the said notice that she was required to join duties within 3

days from the date of receipt of the letter. The workman admittedly received this notice on 9-9-92 and also replied by a letter which was undated and not accompanied with any proof to justify absence or giving some definite date and time to join.

8. The undated letter sent by the workman, after receipt of the notice dated 04-08-92, is not disputed by the management. In fact, this letter finds reference in order dated 21-10-92, whereby the services of the workman was treated voluntarily abandoned. The workman continuously absented from 20-4-92. She had no leave to her credit. There is no material on record that the workman submitted any application, seeking leave or filed any medical certificate. Not doubt, the undated letter refers to submissions of applications/medical certificates but no specific details have been given. It is also mentioned that the workman delivered the application by hand but nothing mentioned as on what date and to whom such application was given. It is not explained as what prevented not to obtain acknowledgement. This also, proves that the workman was physically fit to go to the office. She allegedly handed over leave application after receipt of the notice dated 4-8-92. Not getting acknowledgement despite notice makes it doubtful that the workman delivered any application by hand. She remained absent for months but did not file any postal certificate or receipt to prove submission of leave applications to the management.

9. Even in this letter, the details of the ailments attending physician, and nature of treatment were not given. It is also not mentioned as by what date she would be able to join as per medical advice. It is on record that she was able to go the office and was not confined. Being a senior employee she was aware with the procedures for seeking leave and also consequence of unauthorised absence. She took notice leisurely and casually, giving the inference of not being interested in employment, though showing willingness as and when she became well.

10. Taking her long absence, casual approach in not filing leave applications despite having no leave to her credit, non-disclosure of the nature of ailment and treatment, and also vague reply to the notice dated 4-8-92, the only inference deducible, is, that she was not a willing worker and the action of the management to invoke powers under clause 17, was not unjustified.

11. The management did not pass final order before 30 days from the date of receipt of the

notice. Admittedly, the notice was received on 9-9-92 and the order was passed on 21-10-92. There are no legal infirmities in passing the order. Earlier, the action of the management was held to be justified.

12. Since action was taken, treating the workman voluntarily abandoned the employment under clause 17 of the Vth Bipartite Settlement, there was no question to comply with section 25-F I. D. Act or any other measures like domestic enquiry etc.

13. Accordingly, the action of the management in treating the workman, Mrs. Madhubala Sharma, voluntarily abandoning the service is justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

14. Award as above.

New Delhi

Dated : 22-8-2001

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2535 : औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कं. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम न्यायालय नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-7-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17011/1/94-आई आर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th August, 2001

S. O. 2535.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-LC, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of New India Assurance Company Limited and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 24-08-2001.

[No. L-17011/1/94-IR (B-II)/

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI RUDRESH KUMAR : PRESID-  
ING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : NEW DELHI.

I. D. No. 86/94

The General Secretary,  
General Insurance Employees Federation,  
C-30, Community Centre,  
Naraina,  
New Delhi

Versus

The General Manager,  
New India Insurance Company Limited,  
124, Jeevan Bharti,  
New Delhi-110001

## AWARD

By reference No. L-17011/01/94-I.R. B-2,  
dated 28-7-1994, the Central Government in the  
Ministry of Labour submitted following reference  
for adjudication.

“Whether the management of New India  
Assurance Co. Ltd., New Delhi was justified in  
issuing the circular dated 16-9-1991 directing  
for withdrawal of grade increment of Rs. 240/-  
in the running time-scale on promotion to the  
higher grade after reaching the basic stage  
of Rs. 2500/- in the time-scale in the sub-  
stantive cadre of the staff. If not, what relief  
the staff are entitled to.”

2. Today the workman, O. P. Rajodia,  
General Secretary of the General Insurance  
Employees' Federation, Northern Region, submitted  
an application Ref No. GIEF. N. R : 50 : 99,  
dated 22-8-2001 and informed this Tribunal that  
in view of wage revision of General Insurance  
Employees Scheme dated 22-6-2001 the anomalies  
forming part of the reference were rectified by the  
management. Accordingly, the workman is not  
interested to pursue this case and requested to  
treat the case withdrawn.

3. The application was verified before the Court.  
Since the workman is unwilling to pursue this  
case and the grievances has since been redressed,  
the reference is returned without adjudication on  
merit, treating it as withdrawn.

4. The Award in shape of 'NO DISPUTE  
AWARD' is given.

RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2536 : औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947  
(1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय

सरकार न्यू इंडिया एश्योरेंस कं. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध  
नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट  
औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/  
श्रम न्यायालय नई दिल्ली के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है,  
जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-8-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-17012/120/90-आई आर (बी-II)]  
सी. गंगाधरण, प्रवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th August, 2001

S.O. 2536.—In Pursuance of Section 17  
of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the  
Central Government hereby publishes the award of  
the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-  
LC, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the  
Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation  
to the management of New India Assurance Company  
Limited and their workman, which was received by  
the Central Government on 24-08-2001.

[No. L-17012/120/90-IR(B-II)]  
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT : NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : Rudresh Kumar

## ADJUDICATION

I.D. No. 136/90

Ref. No. L-17012/20/90-I.R.B. II Dated :

## BETWEEN

Shri Narendra Kumar  
86 Chander Shekhar Azad (Near Ganesh Mandir)  
Jhansi (U.P.)  
C/o Shri R.D. Vishnoi,  
House No. 932, Block 'Y',  
Kidwai Nagar,  
Kanpur.

## AND

The Management of  
New India Assurance Co. Ltd.  
Regional Office,  
Bhopal.

## AWARD

By reference No. L-17012/120/90-I.R.B.-II dated  
the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour,  
in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-  
section (1) and (2-A) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act,  
1947 (14 of 1947) made over this industrial dispute  
between the workman Narendra Kumar and the  
Management of New India Assurance Company



Limited, Regional Office, Bhopal for adjudication.

The reference is produced as under:

**"WHETHER THE ACTION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF NEW INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. IN TERMINATING THE SERVICES OF SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR IS JUSTIFIED? IF NOT, TO WHAT RELIEF IS THE WORKMAN ENTITLED?"**

2. According to the workman, Narendra Kumar, the Management of the New India Assurance Company Limited established a new branch at Morena in Madhya Pradesh and appointed him on daily rated wage basis as an office assistant (clerical) w.e.f. 12-8-1985. As he was a commerce graduate, the Branch Manager and also the Divisional Manager assured him to regularise his services soon by making their best efforts for the same. He worked on the same post continuously from 12-8-85 to 16-5-1986. The nature of work was regular in the new Morena Branch and there was no other employee except him, appointed against the said post. He completed more than 240 days during the 12 calendar months. However, instead of regularising him, the management abruptly terminated his services after 16-5-1986. Prior to his retrenchment aforesaid, the Management appointed B.K. Bansal on daily rate basis. He was not given any notice or paid notice pay and retrenchment compensation at the time of said termination, in compliance of section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947. Retrenchment being void ab initio, the workman seeks reinstatement with back wages.

3. The Management has not admitted claim of the workman. However, it has admitted that Narendra Kumar was engaged temporarily for a short period and was not engaged as regular employee. His temporary employment was in the nature of contingent work charge employee and he was paid fixed amount for the days he had been engaged at the Morena Branch Office. There was no assurance to absorb him against the regular vacancy. The Branch Manager or Divisional Manager had no authority to appoint or regularise services of such ad hoc employees. The workman was given some work purely on ad hoc basis for specific period with his clear understanding and knowledge that the same was purely transitory and he would not be eligible for consideration for regular job by virtue thereof. The Management has further pleaded that the company had statutory provisions for induction of employees in various categories and also follows approved procedures. The workman was never selected by prescribed procedure under the rules, as such, he could not be regularised. It is also stated that the workman appeared in a test but having deficiency in typing, could not be selected. Appointment by

R.K. Bansal as assistant, is, also denied by the management. The Management in his written statement relied on 1988 Lab. I.C. 1727 and 1985 LLJ CA No. 217 decided on 2-7-97 by the Gujarat High Court and on the said basis claim of reinstatement is assailed.

4. Both the parties relied upon documentary and oral evidence adduced in the case. The workman in his rejoinder cited several examples that of Kamal Nigam, Vishwakarma, Ram Niwas Sharma and others whose services were regularised though they were similarly placed. The workman filed photo copy of confidential letter dated 20th February, 1989 signed by Y.V. Singh Assistant Branch Manager and letter dated 4-4-79 addressed to the Divisional Office Gwalior. Both these letters have been admitted by the opposite party Management. In these two letters, it is categorically mentioned that Narendra Kumar was engaged as a clerical staff as the branch was functioning without assistance of any clerical staff and also that he continuously worked from 12-8-85 to 16-5-86 i.e. for 244 days. In its admitted letter dated 4-4-79 having details of working-days and mode of payment, the Management acknowledged period of work to be 244 days. A number of vouchers besides some other letters signed by the officers of the management are also relied. Letter No. GWL/DO/PERS/91 dated July 30, 1991 relied by the workman mentions that no appointment letter was issued to Mr. Narendra Kumar. This letter also admits 244 days continuous working.

5. The Management has not denied that the workman was a daily wage. It is admitted that he worked for 244 days. It is also not denied that any notice was given before termination of services or the management paid any retrenchment compensation or pay in lieu of notice. In view of the said facts, it is clear that the services of the workman were terminated without complying with the provisions of section 25-F, despite the fact that he had worked for 244 days in one year. In 1994 LLJ-III (Supplementary page 252 Narotam Chopra Vs. Labour Court and others, the Apex Court held that termination without complying with section 25-F renders such termination void ab initio, and employee becomes entitled to reinstatement with full back wages and allowances. In 1981 Lab. I.C. 806 the Supreme Court in Mohan Lal Vs. Management of M/s Bharat Electronics Limited again considered relevant provisions of the I.D. Act and held that termination in non-compliance of statutory provisions of section 25-F renders such termination void ab initio. In the present case, the workman admittedly, worked for 244 days within one year. He was a daily wage. Admittedly, there was no compliance of section 25-F of the I.D. Act at the time of terminating services of the workman. Above case laws apply in the facts and circumstance of the

case. As such, the termination is void ab initio. The workman's attempt to be selected on regular selection test and has deficiency in type test, in no way, would cure legal defects of the termination.

6. It is, thus, clear that the workman Narendra Kumar worked continuously for 244 days and his termination was against the statutory requirements of section 25-F of the I.D. Act, rendering the termination void ab initio. The case law cited by the management are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the case, particularly, in face of law laid down by the Apex Court in Mohan Lal Case (Supra) and Narotam Chopra case (Supra).

7. Accordingly, the action of the Management in terminating the services of the workman Narendra Kumar was illegal. The workman is entitled to continuity in service with full back wages.

8. Award as above.

New Delhi RUDRESH KUMAR, Presiding  
Dated 21-8-2001 Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2537.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 11) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ त्रिवाङ्कोर के प्रबंधन के संबंध निरोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अन्वय में निविष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार थम न्यायालय कोलम के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-8-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12012/295/97-आई आर (बी-1)]  
अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2001

S. O. 2537.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Labour Court, Kollam as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Travancore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-8-2001.

[No. L-12012/295/97-IR (B-1)]  
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT LABOUR  
COURT, KOLLAM  
PRESENT:  
SRI P. RAMACHANDRAN NAIR,  
PRESIDING OFFICER

TUESDAY THE 12th DAY OF DECEMBER  
2000/21st AGRAHAYAN 1922  
INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE No. 1/98(C)

Between

The Deputy General Manager  
State Bank of Travancore,  
Head Office, Poojappura,  
Thiruvananthapuram-695012 } ...Management  
And

The General Secretary,  
State Bank of Travancore  
Staff Union, P.B.No. 5601,  
Thiruvananthapuram-695 039. } ...Union

Representation

Sri K.N. Sudkaharan Pillai,  
Assistant General Manager,  
Sri Xavier Cherian, Manager  
(Law). } ...For the Manage-  
Sri. K.S. Riza Mohamed,  
Assistant Manager (Law) } ment

#### AWARD

As per Order No. L-12012/295/97-IR(B.I.) stated 28-8-98 the Government of India referred an 'industrial dispute' between the management of State Bank of Travancore Trivandrum (hereinafter referred to as the 'management') on the one part and the State Bank of Travancore Staff Union (hereinafter referred to as the 'Union') on the other to this Labour Court for adjudication. The issue referred for adjudication was :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. State Bank of Travancore in inflicting the punishment of withdrawal of special allowance and reduction of scale of pay by one stage in respect of Sri. P. Joy, for certain alleged charges is justified? If not to what relief, the workman is entitled to?"

2. Pursuant to the reference and also summons intimating the date of hearing of the dispute in the Labour Court, both the management and the union entered appearance here through their respective representatives. The union filed a claim statement and the management filed their written statement of defence stating out their respective pleas.

3. The union was espousing the cause of one Sri. P. Joy, Cashier/Clerk Vadasserikkara branch. (In this award Sri P. Joy is being referred to as the 'workman'). In the year 1994 Sri. P. Joy was working as Head Cashier of Mallassery branch of the management bank. During that period, for certain alleged misconducts on his part, the management initiated disciplinary action against him. A memo of charges was served on him and he was asked to reply the charges. The workman kept silence for a pretty long period. Thereupon the management conducted a domestic enquiry to find out the truth of the charges. After holding the enquiry, the Enquiry Officer submitted his report. Altogether there

were four charges (a to d) against the workman. The Enquiry Officer held that charge (a) and (d) have not been established; but charges (b) & (c) have been established. A copy of the finding of the Enquiry Officer was sent to the workman for his comment. On 12-8-96 he submitted his remarks. After considering those remarks the management accepted the findings of the Enquiry Officer and imposed the following punishment:

For charge (b) : Special Allowance of the workman as head cashier was withdrawn;

For charge (c) : Reduction in the scale of pay by one stage.

The above punishment gave raise to this industrial dispute which, when eluded conciliation and settlement, was referred for adjudication to this Labour Court.

4. In the claim statement of the Union, the following points are seen urged. :

- (a) The workman is not guilty of the alleged charges which are vague, defective, lacking in material particulars and self contradictory. The allegations in the charges do not constitute any of the listed clauses of misconducts in the service condition of the workman.
- (b) The enquiry proceedings were conducted in a biased manner violating the principles of natural justice.
- (c) The disciplinary proceedings are vitiated by malafides and vindictiveness.
- (d) The punishment imposed on the workman is without authority and hence the same is void. For reasons stated above the Union wanted this Labour Court to pass an award setting aside the order of punishment.

5. In the Written Statement of the management they resist the claim of the union, inter alia, on the following grounds :

- (a) The charges levelled against the workman were clear unambiguous and complete. As the workman did not care to file any reply to the charges he cannot now be heard to contend that they were vague. The allegations levelled against the workman constituted grave misconduct of the type specified in para 19 of the 1st Bipartite Settlement.

(b) The enquiry proceedings were not biased and there was no denial of any of the salient principles of natural justice to the workman.

(c) The disciplinary proceedings were bonafide and there was no element of vindictiveness in initiating the disciplinary proceedings against the workman or in conducting the disciplinary enquiry or in imposing the punishment.

(d) The management was fully entitled to impose the punishment and hence there is no merit in the contention of the union that the punishment is void because of lack of jurisdiction.

6. The management produced the enquiry file. No oral evidence was adduced by either side. At the time of hearing the dispute, arguments were addressed by both sides on the point as to what extent the Labour Court can interfere in a dispute of this nature. While the union maintained that as the Adjudicatory Authority under the Industrial Disputes Act, the Labour Court is fully competent to consider all aspects of the dispute and therefore it can consider the whole issue and pass appropriate orders. On the other hand representative of management vehemently contended that in cases of exercise of disciplinary powers by the management, except those falling within the scope of Section 11 A of the Industrial Disputes Act the jurisdiction of the Industrial adjudicator is very much limited. According to him under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, as interpreted by the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the power of the Industrial adjudicator to tread in the field of managerial authority to take appropriate action against an erring employee with a view to maintain discipline in the establishment is limited to : (a) When the action of the management is either malafide or perverse, or victimisation; (b) when there is violation of basic principles of natural justice and (c) When the quantum of punishment imposed is shockingly disproportionate to the nature and gravity of the misconduct. The representative of the management contended that none of the above aspects is present in this case and hence the Labour Court has no occasion to interfere with the disciplinary action of the management against the workman. In view of the above parallel lines of arguments it is necessary to consider first the powers of the Labour Court to interfere in disputes of this nature.

7. Under Section 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 'industrial dispute' means any dispute or difference between employers and employees or between employers and workmen or between workmen and workmen which is connected with employment non employment or the terms of employment or with the 'conditions of Labour of any person'. Here for certain alleged misconducts of Sri P. Joy, Head Cashier, Mallassery branch the management inflicted two punishments viz. (i) withdrawal of Special Allowance of the employee and (ii) Reduction in the Scale of his pay by one stage. There can be no doubt that imposition of these punishments affects the conditions of service of the above workman who disputes his liability for the alleged misconducts. Therefore in view of S. 2(k) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the dispute involved in this case is an 'industrial dispute'. By virtue of the reference of the above dispute to this Labour Court for adjudication by the appropriate Government, this Labour Court has jurisdiction to consider the dispute. But this jurisdiction is not an unlimited jurisdiction. It is pointed out by the Supreme Court in *Indian Iron and Steel Co. Limited Vs. Their Workman* [1958 (I) LLJ 260] that the Tribunal's power is not that of an appellate forum and that it can interfere with the managerial decisions only when there is want of good faith, victimisation, unfair labour practice etc. on the part of the management. After the above decision, when Section 11-A was introduced, the power of the Labour Court in cases involving dismissal or discharge of the workman was enlarged and made almost that of an appellate forum. But as regards the other lesser punishments the original position pointed out in the case of *Indian Iron and Steel Company* still holds good. Therefore I am of the view that in this case in view of the nature of punishment imposed, the power of the Labour Court to consider the dispute is not an unlimited power; but a restricted one. It can interfere with the managerial decisions only in those cases pointed out by the representative of the management. I shall therefore consider the dispute bearing the above aspect in mind.

8. Although the workman was served with a memo of charges containing four distinct charges he did not care to respond to the memo. After a domestic enquiry the Enquiry Officer found him guilty of only two charges. The proved charges are : (i) that the workman P. Joy was in the habit of smoking inside the cash cabin during office hours; and (ii) that he has engaged in the business of shares and UTI Units with the customers. The report of the Enquiry Officer was considered by the management and after affording an opportunity to the workman to make representation against the report and the action proposed on the basis of the report and after considering his representation and submissions the management imposed the punishment of

withdrawals of special allowance for the misconduct of smoking and the punishment of reduction in the scale of pay by one stage for the misconduct of engaging in the business of shares and UTI Units in the name of his wife. In view of the nature and gravity of the misconducts I feel that I am not justified in viewing the punishment awarded as disproportionate.

9. In the claim statement filed by the Union there is an allegation that the enquiry proceedings were conducted in a biased manner violating the principles of natural justice. In order to support this plea the union made the following allegations :

"Documents in management's custody which were very crucial and vital to prove workman's innocence were denied. So also several defence documents were unilaterally declined to be accepted and marked in the enquiry. On the whole a proper enquiry was not at all held".

There is another allegation that :

"The workman stands punished in an arbitrary and illegal manner without a fair opportunity of defending his side".

I shall consider the above contention. Except making an accusation that the management denied certain documents to be produced in the enquiry, the union was not able to satisfy the adjudicating authority as to how the non-production of those documents adversely affected the interests of the workman. It appears that even the union is not aware of the specific documents which would have been crucial to prove the innocence of the delinquent employee had they been produced. The enquiry proceedings are now before me in two volumes. The proceedings dated 9th March, 1995 shows that on that day the defence representative made a request for time for verifying certain original documents at Kottayam Zonal Office and also at Mallassery branch. On that day he has not specified which are the original documents which he proposes to verify. However the proceedings dated 7th April, 1995 show that on 4-9-1995 the defence representative has inspected all available documents at Mallassery branch. However the documents in the Zonal Office were not made available for inspection and hence the defence representative made a specific request for production of those documents for inspection. The Presenting Officer agreed to produce some of those documents; but took up the stand that as the records relating to preliminary enquiry before framing of charges (which also was requested to be produced) do not form part of the Enquiry Proceedings and as their object was limited in finding out whether there is prima facie case against the workman for initiating disciplinary action the workman is not entitled to verify them. From the

notings in the proceedings paper I do not feel that the non production of the papers relating to the preliminary enquiry has caused any prejudice to the workman. It is also seen that as agreed, the management made available the other documents. I therefore hold that there is no substance in the above claim of the union.

9. (a) The other contention that the workman was denied fair opportunity to defend his case is based on the fact of transfer of his representative to another station. But the management clarified that although the defence representative was transferred, he was given all facility to continue to defend the delinquent employee after such transfer. This is not refuted by the representative of the union. After considering the whole circumstances I feel there is no substance in the contention of the union that there is violation of the principles of natural justice.

10. The workman does not attribute any evil motive on the part of the management in initiating disciplinary action against him. That apart no circumstances indicating that the disciplinary action against him taken by the management was really malafide and it is a case a victimisation is brought out. Therefore I find that the action of the management is not vitiated on that ground as well.

11. Now what remains is the evidence against the workman. It is not a case of 'no evidence'. There is evidence and that evidence was evaluated by the enquiry officer and for a second time by the management also. I have already pointed out that the adjudicatory authority is not functioning as an appellate authority where the punishment is neither dismissal nor discharge. Therefore it is for the management and not for the Labour Court to evaluate the evidence and arrive at a conclusion as to whether the guilt of the delinquent is established or not. After considering the evidence as a whole and circumstances of the case I do not find any thing to conclude that it is a case of victimisation of the workman. I therefore see no merit in the claim of the union.

For reasons stated above I pass an award confirming the punishment awarded to the workman involved in this case namely Sri P. Joy.

Dated this the 12th day of December, 2000.

P. RAMACHANDRAN NAIR, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2538.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बालासोर ग्राम्या बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में दिनिष्ट औद्योगिक 2804 GI/2001—31,

विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम न्यायालय भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-08-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[गं. एन-12012/219/98-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2001

S.O. 2538.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Balasore Gramya Bank and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-8-2001.

[No L-12012/219/98-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
CUM-LABOUR COURT: BHUBANESWAR

#### PRESENT:

Shri S. K. Dhal,  
OSJS,  
(Sr. Branch),  
Presiding Officer,  
C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour Court,  
Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 205/2001  
Bhubaneswar the 10th August, 2001

#### BETWEEN

The Management of Chairman,  
Balasore Gramya Bank,  
Vivekananda Marg,  
Balasore,  
P.O./Dist. Balasore. .... 1st Party-Management

#### AND

Their Workman,  
represented through the General Secretary,  
Balasore Gramya Bank Employees Association,  
Vivekananda Marg,  
At. Srikantapur,  
Balasore. .... 2nd Party-Union

#### APPEARANCES:

Shri Manoj Kumar Das Patnaik,  
Vigilance Officer,  
Head Office,  
Balasore. .... For the 1st Party-  
Management.

None. .... For the 2nd Party-  
Union.

#### AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of Powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following disputes for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12012/219/98-IR(B-I), dated 08-01-1999 :—

"Whether the demand of the Balasore Gramya Bank Employees Association for payment of one day wages for 30-09-1997 in lieu of unauthorized deduction from the salary of Shri A. K. Mohanty, Clerk-cum-Cashier of Khirochora Gopinath Branch is justified?

If so, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In spite of receipt of intimation from the Government of India (Ministry of Labour) and from the Tribunal since 1999 the Union has not filed their State of Claims nor has made appearance before the Tribunal. No step has been taken by the Union to take part in the proceeding so as to enable this Tribunal for answering the reference.

3. The silence and absence of the Union suggests that, no dispute exists between the parties and the Union has got no grievance and they have got no cause of action.

4. Hence, no dispute award is passed.

5. The reference is answered accordingly.

10-08-2001

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2001

का.अ. 2539.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम न्यायालय भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 27-8-01 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12011/67/97-आई आर (बी-1)]  
अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2001

S.O. 2539.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 27-8-2001.

[No. L-12011/67/97-IR(B-I)]  
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BHUBANESWAR

#### PRESENT :

Shri S. K. Dhal, OSJS, (Sr. Branch),  
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour  
Court, Bhubaneswar.

Tr. Industrial Dispute Case No. 186/2001

Dated, Bhubaneswar, the 16th August, 2001

#### BETWEEN

The Management of Chief General Manager,  
State Bank of India Zonal Office,  
Bhubaneswar-751001. ... 1st Party-Management.

#### AND

Their Workmen represented through the  
General Secretary, SBI Employees Union,  
State Bank of India, Zonal Office,  
Bhubaneswar-751001. ... 2nd Party-Union.

#### APPEARANCES :

Shri U. C. Mishra, Shri D. C. Sabat and  
Shri N. N. Patnaik, SBI, Local Head

Office, Bhubaneswar. ... For the 1st Party-  
Management.  
None. ... For the 2nd Party-  
Union

#### AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, in exercise of powers conferred by Clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following disputes for adjudication vide their Order No. L-12011/67/97-IR(B-I), dated 1-9-1998 :—

“Whether the action of the management of the State Bank of India for prolonging the enquiry i.e. by cancelling the 1st enquiry and starting a fresh enquiry was justified, if not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?”

#### AND

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in awarding higher punishment to the workman is justified, when the account itself was a fraud account, if not what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. In pursuance to the intimation sent by the Government of India (Ministry of Labour), the Union has filed their claim statement after serving copy to the Management. He has also filed the list of documents. The Management has filed their Written Statement denying all the facts alleged by the Union.

3. The Union mainly has challenged the denial of enquiry made by the Management and against the higher punishment awarded to him without any materials. The Management in their written statement has pleaded that, after the enquiry was completed the disciplinary authority considering the materials placed before him passed the order of punishment according to the rules. According to the Management the punishment awarded is just and proper.

4. On the pleadings of both the parties the following issues have been settled :—

I. “Whether the action of the Management of the State Bank of India for prolonging the enquiry i.e. by cancelling the 1st enquiry and starting a fresh enquiry was justified?”

II. Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India in awarding higher punishment to the workman is justified, when the account itself was a fraud account?

III. If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

#### FINDINGS

5. Issue Nos. I and II.—The claimant in spite of intimation issued by the Tribunal from time to time has not taken part in the hearing of the case. He has not examined any witnesses or exhibited any documents in support of his pleadings. He has not come to the witness box to support his case.

6. When the claimant has not taken part in the hearing of the case and failed to examine himself or any witness it would be presumed that, he has got no case and the averments made by the Management in their written statement appears to be correct.

7. The absence of the workman would suggest that no dispute exists between the parties at present and the workman has got no cause of action. Hence, issue Nos. I and II are answered in favour of the Management.

8. Issue No. III.—In view of the findings given in respect of Issue Nos. I and II the workman is not entitled for any relief. Hence, no dispute award is passed.

9. Reference is answered accordingly.

S. K. DHAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2540—: औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-8-2001 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/184/98-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th August, 2001

S.O. 2540.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 29-8-2001.

[No. L-12012/184 98-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer  
Reference No. CGIT : 59/2000  
The Asstt. General Manager, State  
Bank of India

AND

Shri Ravindra Panditrao Kadu

### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub Section (1) and Sub Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-12012/184/98/IR(B-I) dated 18-03-1999 on following schedule.

### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of State Bank of India through its Asstt. General Manager, Region-V, Zonal Office, Kingsway, Nagpur in awarding punishment of stoppage two increments with cumulative effect dated 25-03-96 upon Shri Ravindra Panditrao Kadu, Agricultural Assistant, State Bank of India Kurha Branch, Distt. Amravati is justified ? If not, what relief of the workman is entitled ?”

This reference was sent to C.G.I.T., Court No-II on 18-03-99. The undernoted issues were framed by Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer on 14-12-99.

### ISSUES

- (1) Whether the domestic enquiry which was conducted against the workman was against the principles of natural justice ?
- (2) Whether the findings of the I.O. are perverse ?
- (3) Whether the action of the management in awarding the punishment of stoppage of two increments with cumulative effect on the workman, Kadu is justified ?
- (4) If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?

Issues Nos. 1 & 2 were treated by Shri S. B. Panse as preliminary issues. On 13-09-2000 this Court passed the order that issues Nos 1 & 2 will be decided along with other issues.

The brief facts mentioned in the statement of claim are as under.

The workman Ravindra Panditrao Kadu was Agricultural Assistant at Kurha Branch of State Bank of India at Distt. Amravati. He had taken loan Rs. 15000 on 02-02-93 for purchase of Motor Cycle and had submitted receipt that he had purchased Motor Cycle from Anil V. Dhamande and has paid this amount through Bank Draft of Rs. 15500 and Rs. 1500 has been paid in cash to him. The workman could not follow the formalities of hypothecating Motor Cycle as security on Form-B though he took time upto 26-10-93. After that the workman Ravindra P. Kadu refunded the whole amount Rs. 15000 along with the interest which had become due on this amount.

As the workman paid full amount of loan along with interest on 17-11-93, he did not get any other document prepared from the seller of the Motor Cycle and the matter was closed.

The workman has taken the plea that after the payment of the amount of the loan to the bank there was no occasion for issuing him chargesheet on 08-08-94 or to conduct any enquiry against him. It is a case of victimisation and harassment and his one increment with cumulative effect i.e. 15-07-96 for two years has been illegally stopped by the management. He is entitled to get this said increments from the due date.

In the reference it is mentioned that from 25-03-96 two increments of workman, Ravindra P. Kadu have been stopped.

Both the parties agreed that only one increment of workman, Ravindra P. Kadu was stopped for two years from 15-07-96 and the date and the number of the increments mentioned by the Desk Officer in the schedule are not correct.

In the written statement, the management stated that the workman, Ravindra P. Kadu had taken loan Rs. 15000.00 from the bank and had submitted receipt on 02-02-93 that he had purchased the Motor Cycle from Anil V. Dhamande by paying Rs. 1500.00 in cash and Rs. 15500.00 by draft No. 531897, dated 02-02-93. When the workman returned the amount of loan and his loan account was closed on 16-11-93, the bank management became doubtful as to why he has refunded the amount of loan with interest after nine and half months from the date of receiving the loan amount.

The bank management made queries from Police Station, Pulgaon, RTO Office and the seller of the vehicle Anil V. Dhamande and got information that the workman Ravindra P. Kadu had utilised the amount for construction of his house in place of purchasing Motor Cycle and therefore on 05-10-94 workman was informed that enquiry will be conducted against him. 17-04-95 was fixed for enquiry and the enquiry was concluded on 09-05-95 without recording any evidence from the side of the workman or from the side of the management.

On 15-06-95 again the enquiry was reopened and 17-08-95 was fixed. On this date the statements of the witnesses of the management W.M. Tapre, Branch Manager and Shri A. E. Kulkarni were recorded. These witnesses were not cross examined by the workman.

On 05-10-95 the Enquiry Officer Shri Anil M. Deshpande submitted his Enquiry Report. The appeal of the workman was dismissed on 25-03-96 Ex. (M-31) and his one increment was stopped for two years from due date i.e. 15-07-96.

In this Court the statement of R. P. Kadu was recorded on 18-10-2000. The workman Ravindra P. Kadu closed his evidence. From the side of management of State Bank of India, the statement of Anil M. Deshpande Enquiry Officer was recorded on 12-06-2001. He was cross examined by the defence representative of the workman Shri S. D. Lapalikar. Another witness Arvind E. Kulkarni also appeared for the management and he was cross examined on 12-06-01.

I have heard the arguments of the counsel for the State Bank of India and defence representative of the workman. Both the parties have submitted their written arguments also.

I have considered the entire Oral and Documentary evidence on record and the arguments of the both the parties.

Issues Nos. 1 & 2 are decided together regarding the fairness of enquiry.

From the evidence on record and the statements of witnesses it is clear that Ravindra P. Kadu had taken loan Rs. 15000.00 from the bank for the purchase of Motor Cycle on 02-02-93. The management of bank has accepted in the written



statement that he had submitted bank draft bearing No. 531897 dated 02-02-93 at the time of taking the loan. If the workman Ravindra P. Kadu had submitted bank draft that he has paid Rs. 15500.00 to Anil V. Dhamande on 02-02-93 and has obtained receipt from him for the sale of Motor Cycle, then it is clear that the workman did not deceive the Bank any way. More over this person Anil V. Dhamande was not called by the Enquiry Officer during the enquiry proceedings for his evidence. Therefore there was no evidence before the Enquiry Officer to prove the charge that the Motor Cycle was not sold by Anil Dhamande to the workman. There was also no evidence before the Enquiry Officer that the workman Ravindra P. Kadu had utilised the amount Rs. 15000.00 for the construction of his house. The defence representative of the workman has argued that Anil V. Dhamande was pressurised by Shri A. E. Kulkarni to say that the Motor Cycle was not sold and he has received back the amount from the workman.

Arvind Eknath Kulkarni also appeared in this Court as witness from the side of the management but he did not support the case of management of the State Bank of India. A. E. Kulkarni in his cross examination on 12-06-01 stated that he was appointed for the preliminary enquiry by the Assistant General Manager. He did not call Anil V. Dhamande at Police Station. He cannot identify Anil Dhamande. He did not make any enquiry about the sell of the Motor Cycle from him. He had gone alone to the Police Station. Anil Dhamande did not come to Police Station in his presence.

This witness A. E. Kulkarni does not say any where in cross-examination that Ravindra P. Kadu, workman had utilised the amount of loan of Rs. 15000.00 in the construction of his house. He further says that he had no talks with Anil V. Dhamande, the seller of the Motor Cycle. He does not know Anil V. Dhamande. He further says that he did not appear as witness during the enquiry proceedings. He did not give any statement to the Enquiry Officer against Ravindra P. Kadu. Thus the entire story given out by the management of the State Bank of India was based on the evidence of this witness Arvind Eknath Kulkarni. The statement of this witness totally shatters the story on which the charges were framed against the workman.

In the above circumstances the enquiry was not conducted according to the principles of natural justice and the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse.

The Enquiry Officer Anil M. Deshpande himself admitted in this Court in his statement on 12-06-01 that he had concluded the enquiry on 09-05-95. The defence representative of the workman was S. D. Lapalikar. Lapalikar did not attend the enquiry. He had not recorded the statement of Tapre and A. E. Kulkarni when he concluded enquiry on 09-05-95. He further admitted that he did not record the statement of these witnesses in the presence of Ravindra P. Kadu after the re-opening of the enquiry. It is argued by defence representative of the workman that no evidence was recorded by the Enquiry Officer against the workman upto 09-05-95 when he concluded the enquiry.

The workman Ravindra P. Kadu had not authorised Hemant Pandit as his Defence Representative and therefore there was no ground for the enquiry officer to re-open the enquiry on his request. The Enquiry Officer took application from Hemant Pandit because the management was interested in re-opening the case and to continue to harass the workman. On 17-08-95 also the said person Hemant Pandit did not turn up to cross examine the witnesses of the management. It shows that Hemant Pandit was not the defence representative of Ravindra P. Kadu and he was not interested in cross examining any witness of the management during enquiry. The Enquiry Officer did not provide any opportunity after 17-08-95 to Ravindra P. Kadu for cross examining the witnesses of management.

In the above circumstances the enquiry was not conducted by the Enquiry Officer according to the principles of the natural justice.

The findings of Enquiry Officer are not based on reliable and satisfactory evidence. The findings of the Enquiry Officer are therefore perverse.

Issues Nos. 1 & 2 are decided accordingly.

Issues Nos. 3 & 4 are also being decided together.

In the circumstances discussed above and the evidence on record the punishment awarded by the management is unjustified.

When the workman R. P. Kadu had paid the full amount of loan along with interest on 17-11-93 and he had not caused any loss to the bank, there was no justification for holding any enquiry against him. In the above circumstances there is no evidence to prove the misconduct of the workman, Ravindra P. Kadu. The stoppage of one increment from 15-07-96 for two years from cumulative effect as per order No. AGM-V-AS-7499 dated 25-03-96 is illegal and unjustified. The order of disciplinary authority, Assistant General Manager, Region-V, State Bank of India, Zonal Office, Nagpur dated 25-03-96 referred to above is therefore set aside.

Ravindra P. Kadu, the workman shall get his regular increments from 15-07-96. The arrears of the above increments shall be paid to him within three months from the date of publication of this award in the Central Government Gazette of India.

#### AWARD

The action of the management of State Bank of India through its Assistant General Manager, Region-V, Zonal Office, Kingsway, Nagpur in awarding punishment to Ravindra Panditrao Kadu of stoppage of one increment which fell on 15-07-96 for two years is unjustified.

The workman Ravindra Panditrao Kadu shall get his regular increments as and when fell due from 15-07-96. The amount of arrears of increment shall be paid to him within three months from the date of publication of this award in the Central Government Gazette of India.

The reference is answered accordingly.  
Dt. 9-8-2001.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2541.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेंट्रल रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-8-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-41012/239/2000-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th August, 2001

S.O. 2541.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Railway and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 29-8-2001.

[No. L-41012/239/2000-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer  
Reference No. CGIT : 11/2001

THE DIVISIONAL RAILWAY MANA-  
GER, CENTRAL RAILWAY

AND

SHRI SURESH THRAMBAG WAGH

#### AWARD

The Central Government Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub Section (1) and Sub Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-41012/239/2000/IR(B-I) dated 14-02-01 on following schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Central Railway, Bhusawal through its Divisional Railway Manager (P), Bhusawal, in terminating the services of Shri Suresh Thrambak Wagh, is justified? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled?”

This case was called out at 12-05 P.M. The representative of Central Railway, Bhusawal, Shri V. D. Kulkarni, Senior Personal Inspector, DRM(P), Bhusawal station is present. He represented that the workman was informed by railway about the date fixed in the case in the Court on 19-04-01 but he did not turn up to submit his statement of claim. He represented that the workman had remained absent from duty from 04-10-83 to 08-02-84

i.e. for 158 days continuously so he was removed from service. Again he was allowed to join duty vide order dated 04-02-87 but he again absented from 28-08-87 to 03-03-88. After enquiry he was removed from service on 14-11-92. The Enquiry Officer had submitted his Enquiry Report on 09-10-92 that the charge against the workman has been proved. The above facts were submitted by DRM(P), Bhusawal in this Court in his application dated 15-06-01.

The workman Suresh Thrambak Wagh did not appear in the Court on any date though case was adjourned five times from 10-05-01 to 03-08-01. Nobody appeared from the side of the workman's union to represent the workman in this case on any date. Notice was sent to the workman by Registered Post on 19-04-01. Again the notice was issued to the workman on 18-06-01 fixing 09-07-01 for submitting his statement of claim. The workman did not turn up and no statement of claim has been submitted in this Court.

Today also i.e. on 03-08-01, neither the workman turned up nor any representative from the union appeared in the Court to submit any statement of claim, hence no relief can be granted to him.

### ORDER

The workman Suresh Thrambak Wagh did not submit any statement of claim though case was adjourned five times from 10-05-01 to 03-08-01. The reference is, therefore, disposed of for want of prosecution.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2542—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, डब्ल्यू.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण श्रम न्यायालय नागपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-8-2001 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/288/97-आई आर (सी-II)]  
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th August 2001

S.O. 2542.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour

Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-8-2001.

[No. L-22012/288/97-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer.

Reference No : CGIT : 104/2000

Sub Area Manager, Kampti Sub Area of W.C.L.

AND

Shri Madhukar Nagpure.

### AWARD (PART-II)

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-22012/288/97/IR(CM-II) dated 20-7-98 on following schedule.

### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of WCL represented through C.G.M., Nagpur Area, Nagpur and the Dy. G.M. Kampti Sub-Area in dismissing the services of Sh. Madhukar Nagpure, a general Mazdoor w.e.f. 26-9-96 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

This reference was sent vide order No. L-22012/288/97/IR(CM-II), dated : 20-7-98 to C.G.I.T., Court No. II at Mumbai. The evidence in this case was also partly recorded in that Court.

The arguments of the counsel for the both the parties were heard (on Issue No : I & II) regarding the fairness of enquiry. I have sent my findings by award Part-I on Issue No : I & II vide order dated 29-8-2000. My findings were as under :

Considering the above documents and evidence on record, I therefore hold that the domestic enquiry was conducted fairly and workman was provided opportunity to submit his defence. The enquiry was therefore conducted according to the principles of natural justice. The findings of the Enquiry Officer cannot be considered perverse.

Issue No : I & II are decided accordingly.

The above finding was sent to the Ministry of Labour by passing Award Part-I dated 29-8-2000.

The case was further heard on the point of punishment which was awarded to the workman Madhukar Nagpure.

I have heard the advocate of the management of WCL and the advocate for the workman and have considered the entire oral and documentary evidence on record.

In his statement of claim the workman has stated that he was working as General Mazdoor at Kampti Colliery. He was doing the underground duty. He was transferred from Kampti Colliery to Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital, Kampti vide order dated 26/27-3-91. He was working as peon in Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital, Kampti and was transferred on 9-11-93 i.e. after thirtyone months to Kampti Mines for underground duty. He was interested that he should continue to work in the hospital and, therefore, did not join duty at Kampti Mines for underground duty. He moved the Honourable High Court at Nagpur Bench and filed Writ Petition No. 81/94 on the ground that his Transfer Order be cancelled as he is unable to perform the underground duty due to his weak eye sight and poor vision. The Honourable High Court referred the workman to appear before Medical Board for medical examination. On the basis of report of the Medical Board the Honourable High Court found that the eye sight of the Petitioner was good and he did not suffer from poor vision as alleged. The Writ Petition was dismissed as it was devoid of any merit. Even after this order the workman did not join his duty and remained absent from 14-4-94 till 24-3-95. No reason was given by the workman for his remaining absent.

I have already discussed the details regarding the enquiry proceedings and the findings of Enquiry Officer in my order dated 29-8-2000 referred to above.

The counsel for the workman has argued that the workman was given heavy duty at the mines so he did not join the duty and remained absent. The workman wanted that he should be given the work of peon in Jawaharlal Neheru Hospital at Kampti.

The counsel for the management has argued that in the written statement dated 11-2-99, the management has given details about the attendance of the workman from 1982 to 1996.

The undernoted was the presence for the year 1991 to 1996 :

1991—Nil  
1992—234 days  
1993—213 days  
1994—5 days only  
1995—Nil  
1996—Nil

From the above statement it is clear that workman did not attend duty for a single day in 1991, 1995 and 1996. He worked for only 5 days in 1994.

In his statement in the Court the workman admitted on 9-11-2000 that he was relieved from Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital on 9-11-93. He had moved application to the Management that he can only do the light work as Body Searcher or peon, then he will join duty. He did not join duty because he was posted at Sand Banker which was heavy duty. On 15-10-96 also he had informed the management that he is willing to join the duty if he is posted in the Office of the Manager. He wanted to work on a Surface

Duty. He was not willing to work into the underground Mines.

The above statement of the workman therefore, shows that the workman had deliberately avoided to resume his duty after transfer order dated 9-11-93. He wanted the work of his choice.

To avoid work in the mines he filed a false Writ Petition bearing No. 81/94 that his eye sight is weak and his vision is poor. The findings of High Court on this point is clear as the Honourable High Court has held that the Writ Petition is devoid of any merit and is accordingly dismissed.

Not only this the workman also wrote a threatening letter on 22-5-96 making allegations against the officials of the management that he is not provided work of his choice, he will not join duty. He has risk of his life and the officials of the management may commit his murder. The above circumstances show that the workman had been regularly disobeying the orders of his Senior Officers. He was therefore, rightly dismissed from service. The order of the management of WCL through Deputy General Manager, Kampti in dismissing the services of Shri Madhukar Nagpure w.e.f. 26-9-96 is legal and justified.

#### ORDER

The action of the management of WCL represented through C.G.M., Nagpur Area and Deputy General Manager, Kampti Sub Area in dismissing the service of Shri Madhukar Nagpure, a General Mazdoor w.e.f. 26-9-96 is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any other relief.

Dated : 13-8-2001.

Note : One photostat copy of award part-I, dated 29-8-2000 is attached.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer  
C.G.I. T-cum-Labour Court  
Nagpur

#### JUDGEMENT OF CASE NO. 104/2000 BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

#### PRESENT:

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer.  
Reference No. CGIT : 104/2000  
Employer in relation to the management of Sub  
Area Manager.  
Kampti Sub Area of WCL

#### AND

Their workman Shri Madhukar Nagpure

#### AWARD Part-1

Concerning domestic enquiry and findings on issue no. 1 and 2.

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order no. L-22012/288/97/IR(CM.II) Dated 20-7-98 on the following schedule.

## SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of WCL, represented through C.G.M., Nagpur Area and the Dy. G.M. Kamptee Sub Area in dismissing the services of Sh. Madhukar Nagpure, a general mazdoor w.e.f. 26-9-96 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief is the workman concerned entitled?"

The reference has been received by transfer from CGIT Court no. 2, Mumbai vide Ministry of Labour order dated 2-3-2000.

Shri S. B. Panse, Presiding Officer had framed four issues. Issue No. 1 and 2 are the preliminary issues.

1. Whether the domestic enquiry which was conducted against the workman was against the Principles of Natural Justice?

2. Whether the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse?

On 10-7-2000 the application was moved by Sub Area Manager Kamptee for deleting issues no. 1 and 2 on this ground that they are redundant. The counsel for the workman raised objection on this application and stated that the fairness of the enquiry is to be decided first before going into the merits of the case.

On hearing both the parties the date was fixed for arguments on the enquiry report. On this date i.e. on 10-7-2000 from the side of management Affidavit of Sh. P. N. Kumar was filed. The copy of Affidavit of Sh. P. N. Kumar was submitted by Shri D. L. Dharmdhikari, Advocate, who is conducting case for the management of WCL.

The workman in this case is being represented by Shri V. A. Dhabe, Advocate.

I have heard the arguments of advocates of both the parties. It is admitted to both the parties that Shri Madhukar Mulchand Nagpure was employed as General Mazdoor on 19-2-82 and he was made permanent on 4-3-82. He was working at Kamptee Colliery up to 26-3-91. He was working there as general mazdoor and was doing underground duties. On 27-3-91 he was transferred from Kamptee Colliery to Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital at Kamptee, where he was working on surface duty.

Again he was transferred on 9-11-93 to Kamptee Mine for underground duty. The workman alleged that he was having weak eyesight and was suffering from poor vision.

On his transfer to Kamptee mines for underground duty vide order dated 9-11-93, the workman filed a writ petition bearing no. 81/94 at Nagpur Bench. The Hon'ble Court vide order dated 15-3-94 directed the workman Madhukar Nagpure to appear before the Medical Board for his medical examination.

The judgment of the Hon'ble High Court dated 25-4-96 shows that the report of the medical board was received in the Hon'ble High Court and it was found that the eyesight of the petitioner

was good and he did not suffer from poor vision as alleged. In view of this report the Hon'ble High Court found the writ petition devoided on any merit and it was dismissed.

In view of the above admissions it is clear that the workman was consulting the advocates after his transfer order dated 9-11-93. He had also obtained orders from the Hon'ble High Court on 15-3-94 and thereafter.

The workman had also submitted his reply regarding the enquiry and the work which was allotted by the management to the workman. The notice of the advocate Shri R. S. Prasadker dated 4-12-95 is on the file.

In this notice the advocate has also mentioned that he will move for contempt proceedings in the Hon'ble High Court, if the duty of the workman is not changed.

The counsel for the workman has argued that the chargesheet of the workman was issued on 24-3-95 that he was regularly absent from 14-4-94. The second show cause notice was issued to Madhukar Mulchand Nagpure on 26-7-96. The order of dismissal from service was passed on 21-9-96.

The counsel for workman argued that during enquiry the workman was not provided opportunity of hearing and the enquiry is therefore, unfair and against the principles of natural justice. The counsel for management of WCL argued that the workman was regularly absent from duties from 14-4-94. He was given surface job vide order dated 28-3-94, but he refused to perform his duty. The workman wanted the duty of his choice and he had also moved the Hon'ble High Court in Writ Petition No. 81/94. The workman wanted that he should be allowed to work as peon in Jawaharlal Nehru Hospital at Kamptee. He therefore, deliberately started avoiding work. He refused to work at Kamptee Colliery on taking the plea that his eyesight is weak and his vision is poor. The Medical Board found that his eyesight was good and he did not suffer from poor vision.

The workman was informed about the dates fixed in the enquiry by the enquiry officer, but he deliberately avoided to appear before the enquiry officer K. S. Chalan. His absence from enquiry proceedings was wilful. The enquiry officer, therefore had no option but to conclude the enquiry and submit his report. On 26-7-96, the information regarding the enquiry report was sent to the workman by registered post.

The dismissal order was passed on 21-9-96. He was informed that his services will be terminated from 26-9-96.

I have considered the documents filed by both the parties and the arguments of the advocates of both the parties. The workman has himself submitted paper no. 1 i.e. letter dated 23-12-95 which shows that he was allowed to work on 24-3-95 at Kamptee Colliery. This letter was received by the workman on 23-12-95. On 22-5-96 the workman had sent letter that he has moved petition in the Hon'ble High Court. He has mentioned in this letter that he will

not join duty if he is not given the work of his choice. He has also danger of his life. In letter dated 8-7-96 the workman has mentioned the chargesheet has been sent to him and he has received this chargesheet on 3-7-96. He is therefore, submitting his reply. This letter also shows that the workman refused to work. He wanted to work on sand bunker.

The letter dated 11-9-96, 15-10-96 of the workman are also on file, which show that he was aware that the enquiry has started against him. He avoided to appear before the enquiry officer. The workman also admits that he had received the dismissal order dated 21-9-96.

The management has submitted papers i.e. copy of chargesheet dated 14-7-94 showing that the workman was absenting from duty from 14-4-94. The chargesheet was published in daily Nagpur Times and Nav Bharat daily newspapers dated 4-4-95. The corrigendum was also published in Nagpur Times dated 22-4-95.

Thus, it is clear that the contents of the chargesheet were brought to the notice of workman by getting the chargesheet published in Nagpur Times. On 12-4-95 Madhukar Nagpure had also submitted his reply that the charge framed against him are wrong. The information regarding his absence from duty from 14-4-94 was also sent to him.

Through letter no. WCL/KCM/26/293/95 dated 28-2-95 he was asked to submit explanation regarding his unauthorised absence. The workman was also informed vide letter no. WCL/KCM/26/1267/95 dated 10-8-95 that Shri K. S. Chalan has been appointed enquiry officer. The registered letter regarding fixing of the dates as 2-9-95, 13-9-95 were also sent to him. He was also informed regarding fixing of the date i.e. 27-9-95 by registered letter dated 14-9-95. It is therefore, clear that during the enquiry proceedings, the enquiry officer had been informing the workman regarding the date fixed in the enquiry but, the workman knowingly avoided to appear before the enquiry officer.

The enquiry officer, therefore, had no option but to conclude the enquiry.

Letter No. WCL/KCM/26/842/96 dated 26-7-96 also shows that the workman was informed that the enquiry has been concluded. He can submit his reply. He was also given opportunity to produce documents if any, he desires to submit in defence.

The order dated 21-9-96 also shows that workman was also given opportunity to submit his explanation. The second show cause notice was published in three local newspapers on 3-7-96. The reply of the workman dated 10-9-96 was not found satisfactory by the Deputy General Manager. After considering the reply of the workman final order of his dismissal was passed.

The enquiry officer has based his report on the evidence which came before him. His conclusions are correct. The workman himself avoided to participate in the enquiry proceedings. He was deliberately absent though he was appearing in the writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court. He was also

having legal advice. As he deliberately absented himself during the enquiry proceedings, he cannot claim that he was not provided opportunity of hearing.

### ORDER

Considering the above documents and evidence of record, I therefore, hold that the domestic enquiry was conducted fairly and workman was provided opportunity to submit his defence. Then enquiry was therefore, conducted according to the principles of natural justice. The findings of enquiry officer cannot be considered perverse.

Issue no. 1 and 2 are decided accordingly.  
Dated : 29-8-2000.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ. 2543.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इन्ड्यु.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नगपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-8-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-22012/79/97-आई आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th August, 2001

S.O. 2543.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Nagpur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-8-2001.

[No. L-22012/79/97-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. CGIT : 95/2000

The Sub Area Manager, W.C.L.

AND

Shri Hiralal Shepal & Omprakash Lalluram

### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-22012/79/97/IR(CM-II) dated 11-6-98 on following schedule.

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management i.e. Sub Area Manager, Hindustan Lalpeth Sub Area of M/s. Western Coalfields Ltd, in not reemploying Shri Hiralal, Shripal Karunakar and Shri Omprakash Lalluram, Ex-General Mazdoors is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled and from which date? What other directions are necessary in the matter?"

Statement of claim was filed by the union Indra Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Kamgar Sangh WCL, Chandrapur through Senior Vice President of the union Babulal Shripal on 06-07-98 in C.G.I.T. Court, No-II at Mumbai. Supplement to statement of claim was also filed in the Court through the said union on 05-10-98.

It is mentioned in the statement of claim that Hiralal Shripal was appointed on 3-3-90 as Badli/temporary piece rated loader at Hindustan Lalpeth, Sub Area for period upto 31-03-90.

Similarly Omprakash Lalluram was also working at relevant time through contractor in under ground mines of Hindustan Lalpeth, Sub Area of WCL. After that he continued to work till 30-4-90. He was working through contractor, Girish Kumar.

In the year 1990 there was need for Badli temporary piece rated loaders at Hindustan Lalpeth Colliery of WCL and for this purpose more than one hundred persons and the above two appointments were made by WCL.

In the year 1992 R.K.K.M.S. (INTUC) union raised Industrial Dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Chandrapur on behalf of 126 such workers and demanded that these workers should be considered for future regular appointment. The names of the above two workers, Hiralal Shripal and Omprakash Lalluram were included in the list of 126 workmen for whom the above union had raised the disputes.

On 25-05-92 the management of WCL entered in an agreement with R.K.K.M.S. union and 86 persons from them shown in Annexure 'A' list were re-employed in the year 1996. It is further represented that the above named workmen were shown in the list Annexure 'B' that they had no underground working experience and therefore they were not employed. It is also mentioned in the statement of claim that G. V. R. Sarma was representing as Secretary, R.K.K.M.S. (INTUC) union and he had submitted the names of 86 employees in whom that union was interested for employment. The aforesaid workmen Hiralal Shripal and Omprakash Lalluram were refused re-employment without any reason. The agreement was executed under the influence of Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (INTUC) and only those 86 persons of the above union got appointment in whom this union was interested and the other workmen who

had experience of working as Loader in the Underground Mines (in which these two workmen were included) were ignored from appointment. No record was seen by the management representative that how many workmen had worked in the Underground Mines and had experience of work when agreement was signed on 25-05-92.

As the two workmen named above had also worked like other 86 persons, they should also be reinstated and provided the benefits and privileges from 1996.

The management in their written statement admitted that the workmen, Hiralal Shripal and Omprakash Lalluram were employed as Piece Rated Loader in the year 1990 and they had worked upto 30-04-90. Their names were included in the list of 126 workmen for which in the year 1992 R.K.K.M.S. (INTUC) union had raised industrial dispute before ALC(C), Chandrapur. While resolving the dispute, all the 126 persons were identified in four groups on the basis of facts and records then available. The list of 86 persons in Annexure-A of the settlement shows the names of persons who had underground experience.

Annexure-B of the settlement contains the names of 39 persons who were not considered for future employment as they had no underground experience or were medically unfit or had been employed elsewhere. Hiralal Shripal and Omprakash Lalluram had no past experience of working in underground mines and their names were not considered for employment in the year 1996 on the basis of settlement dated 25-05-92. The management denied that only one union i.e. R.K.K.M.S. was given favour in the settlement and only the persons of this union were considered for employment in the list of 86 workers. The management also stated that there was no favouritism in the settlement of dispute.

On 29-03-2001 Omprakash Lalluram moved application that Babulal Shripal who had raised the dispute has joined hands with the management of WCL and has got assurance that his brother Hiralal Shripal will be taken in service and so he is interested in the case for his brother Hiralal Shripal, workman. He (Omprakash Lalluram) therefore wants to contest his case himself.

On 29-3-2001 Babulal Shripal, Senior Vice President, Indira Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Sangh moved application that the union wants to contest the case for Hiralal Shripal only. Thus both the workmen contested their cases separately.

Hiralal Shripal and Omprakash Lalluram have also submitted their written arguments separately. The case of Hiralal Shripal was argued by his brother Babulal Shripal, Senior Vice President, Indira Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Sangh of WCL.

Omprakash Lalluram himself argued the case. The management of WCL was represented by Shri B. N. Prasad, Advocate.

Omprakash Lalluram has submitted Letter No. WCL/CHA/CGM/PER/07936-40, dated 03-03-90 that he was appointed Badli/temporary Piece Rated Loader upto 30-03-90. His appointment letter was

issued by the Deputy Chief (Personal). Shri K. Kumar through contractor Shri Girish Kumar. Another Letter WCL/SAM/HLSA/PER/638 dated 2nd April, 1990 was again issued to him through Girish Kumar, contractor to extend his appointment upto 30-04-90. He says that in the same way Ali Asgar was working with him from 03-03-90 to 30-04-90 as Piece Rated Loader through Girish Kumar, contractor but he has been provided further employment vide Letter No. WCL/CHA/CGM/PER/16284, dated 24-02-96 (Annex-37). It is argued by him that this workman Ali Asgar was also appointed upto 30-04-90 vide Letter No. WCL/SAM/HLSA/PER/638, dated 02-04-90 (Ex. 34). Ali Asgar was also working through contractor Girish Kumar.

Omprakash Lalluram argued that his case and the case of Ali Asgar are similar. Ali Asgar has been re-employed vide order dated 24-02-96. His name was shown at Serial No. 29 in Annexure-A of settlement, dated 25-05-92. From the above circumstances it is evident that case of Ali Asgar and the case of Omprakash Lalluram were similar, whereas Ali Asgar has been employed on the basis of his working as Badii/temporary Piece Rated Loader purely for temporary period upto 30-04-90. If Ali Asgar was re-employed and was provided work vide Letter dated 24-02-96 Omprakash Lalluram should have also been considered for employment. The act of management for not appointing him from February 1996 is discriminatory and unfair.

In the written statement dated 31-08-98 the Deputy General Manager, Hindustan Lalpeth, Sub-Area has mentioned that all the 126 persons were identified on the basis of facts and records then available. Thus the written statement shows that the record showing the period of service and the nature of work done in the Underground Mine was available with the management when settlement was executed on 25th May, 1992. Shri B. N. Prasad the counsel for WCL is his written argument dated 02-07-2001 has mentioned that the management has no record as to who worked in the Underground Mines as Loader and for how many days or years they worked as Loader in the Underground Mine. He has also argued that the workman has not submitted document regarding underground work.

The argument of Shri B. N. Prasad does not find support from the reply of the notice of the union for production of the documents by the employer submitted by him before C.G.I.T. Court No.-II on 19-07-99. In that reply he has mentioned that the union which had claimed the employment of 86 persons had the proof of concerned workers in underground work. The management has no record of the underground work. No seniority list of 126 persons who had worked with contractor or as Badii workers with the employers, was ever maintained.

The above letter dated 19-07-99 of the management therefore shows that at the time of settlement on 25-05-92 the management did not try to see how many persons had worked for the post of Underground Loader and what was the period of their service.

In the above settlement dated 25-05-92 Shri K. Kumar, Deputy Chief Personal Manager was representing the management and had signed the settlement.

The affidavit of Shri K. Kumar was filed in this Court on 02-11-2000. This affidavit is dated 26th October, 2000. Shri K. Kumar who was working as Additional Chief Personal Manager of Chandrapur, WCL during 1992 did not turn upto stand cross examination and the management therefore discharged this witness. Shri V. P. George was examined by the management on 11-06-2001 in this Tribunal. He represented in cross examination that Shri G. V. R. Sarma had some papers regarding the experience of workers. He cannot say what were those documents. The management of WCL had no record regarding the underground experience of any workmen. His statement therefore shows that the management at the time of agreement 25-05-92 did not see how many workmen had the experience of underground work.

Omprakash Lalluram has mentioned in his affidavit dated 17-4-2001 that he had the experience of underground work. The management has employed 86 workers who were similarly placed in the same Colliery. In cross examination he stated that after settlement dated 25-5-92 G. V. R. Sarma did not tell him any thing about the settlement. G. V. R. Sarma was the Union Leader who had raised disputes for 126 workmen. He further says that in 1996 when he was not provided any work, he raised the dispute through Babulal Shripal and he had handed over the documents concerning his previous employment to him. The application dated 29-3-2001 shows that Babulal Shripal later on became interested in his brother Hiralal Shripal, workman. He did not prefer to contest the case for Omprakash Lalluram.

The workman Omprakash Lalluram has submitted ruling. AIR-1968, Supreme Court, Page-1413, Gopal Krishnaji Ketkar versus Mohammad Haji Latif and others.

It is held by the Honourable Supreme Court that if a Party is in possession of his best evidence which would throw light on the issue in controversy withholds it—the Court will draw an adverse inference against that party.

The management did not produce any witness who were party in the agreement i.e. G. V. R. Sarma, Secretary, R.K.K.M.S., K. Kumar, Additional Chief Personal Manager, Chandrapur or Asst. Labour Commissioner (C) Shri D. C. Patni to show that they had seen any document or had submitted any document that how many persons had worked as Underground Loader in the Lalpeth Colliery when the settlement dated 25-5-92 was executed. In these circumstances the workman Omprakash Lalluram, Loader is entitled to reinstatement in service from 24-2-96 as his case is similar to that of Ali Asgar who was offered employment vide order dated 24-2-96.

Shri B. N. Prasad has argued that the case of workman Hiralal Shripal is on different footing and he is not entitled for any relief. Shri Prasad argued that Babulal Shripal who is representing, workman Hiralal Shripal has been cross examined on 7-2-2000. Babulal Shripal has moved application on 29-3-2001 that he has restricted the claim in reference only with regard



to Hiralal Shripal. On 7-2-2000 Babulal Shripal stated in cross examination that he was the Secretary of Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh who had participated in the settlement dated 25-5-1992. He further stated that he has no documentary evidence of the length of the service and attendance who are senior to mazdoors recruited numbering beyond 100. He had no evidence in respect of statement made by him in Para-III of his affidavit. He raised objection in 1996. From the affidavit of Omprakash Lalluram dated 29-3-2001 it is evident that Hiralal Shripal is the real brother of Babulal Shripal. Shri B. N. Prasad argued that Babulal Shripal being the brother of Hiralal Shripal and the Secretary of the R.K.K.M.S. Union had complete knowledge of the agreement dated 25-5-92. He did not raise any dispute that his brother has the experience of doing underground work in the mines and has not been included in list of the 86 workmen. When Babulal Shripal was the Secretary of the union then he could easily contact G. V. R. Sarma or Shri K. Kumar who had signed the agreement on 25-5-92 that Hiralal Shripal should also be given employment with 86 other workers. His silence before the ALC(C), Chandrapur on this point shows that Hiralal Shripal had no experience of doing any underground work in the mines. Babulal Shripal has clearly stated that he has no evidence regarding the length of the service of Hiralal Shripal. In the above circumstances Hiralal Shripal is not entitled for any relief claimed by him. In the written argument dated 27-6-2001 also Babulal Shripal has not mentioned that for how many years Hiralal Shripal worked in the mine. In these circumstances the management was justified in not re-employing Hiralal Shripal in the above noted WCL mines.

### ORDER

The action of the management of Sub-Area Manager, Hindustan Lalpeth, Sub Area of WCL in not re-employing Hiralal Shripal Karunakar Ex-General Mazdoor is legal and justified. He is not entitled to any other relief.

The action of management of Sub-Area Manager, Hindustan Lalpeth WCL in not re-employing Omprakash Lalluram is not legal and justified. Omprakash Lalluram is reinstated to the post of Loader w.e.f. 24-2-96 as his case is similar to that of Ali Asgar who has been offered employment vide order dated 24-2-96 by the management of WCL. Omprakash Lalluram shall also get 30 per cent backwages from 24-2-96.

The reference is answered accordingly.  
Dated : 24-7-2001.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.अ. 2544 : औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उद्योग, सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/थम न्यायालय

जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-21012/84/86-डी-III-बी]

एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2544.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-21012/84/86-D.III-B]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

### ANNEXURE

### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/81/87

Presiding Officer : Shri K. M. Rai.

Shri S. K. Shrivastava,  
Ex-Engineering Assistant,  
Rakhikol Colliery,  
Camp No. 5, Damua,  
P.O. Damua.

District Chhindwara (MP).

... Applicant.

### Versus

The General Manager,  
Western Coalfields Ltd.,  
Kanhana Area,  
P.O. Dungaria,

District Chhindwara (MP).

... Non-applicant.

### AWARD

Passed on this 11th day of July, 2001

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. L-21012/84/86-D.III-B dated 4th June, 1987 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the General Manager, Western Coal Fields Ltd., Kanhana Area, PO Dungaria, District Chhindwara in dismissing Shri S. K. Shrivastava, Engineering Assistant of Rakhikol Colliery from services from 29-9-85 is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. The case for the workman is that he was appointed as an Overseer (Civil) in the year 1974 and was posted in Datala West Colliery. He was promoted as Sr. Overseer and transferred to Damua Colliery vide order dated 20-9-82. He was issued a charge sheet dated 12-9-84 for alleged misconduct while he was working on the job of Engineering Assistant at Damua Colliery. Before the Departmental Enquiry was started he was transferred to Rakhikol Colliery on 28-1-85.

The charge sheet was framed against him under Para 18 of Model Standing Orders of 1954 which was prepared by the private coal company namely Kanhan Valley Coal Co. Pvt. Ltd. After the nationalisation of the colliery in the year 1975 no standing order was in force and therefore the provisions of model standing order of 1954 was applicable. They are not applicable to govern the service condition of workman of Damua Colliery. The model standing orders framed by the Government of India in the year 1971 is applicable to the service condition of Damua Colliery employees.

3. The workman further alleges that at the time of his appointment in the year 1974, Datala West Colliery was under the private ownership of Shaw Wallave Co. Ltd. prior to nationalisation. At that time, the model standing orders of 1946 framed by the said private company was in force. After the nationalisation, the WCL got its certified standing orders for Datala West Colliery framed. In this way the charge sheet was wrongly framed against the workman under the provisions of 1954 Model Standing Orders applicable in the Damua Colliery. In view of this fact, the dismissal order passed by the management against the workman on 29-9-85 is illegal and deserves to be quashed.

4. The workman further alleges that during the course of Departmental Enquiry conducted against him, the management did not supply the copy of preliminary report to defend his case. The statement of prosecution witnesses were not properly recorded by the Enquiry Officer. The Enquiry Officer did not permit the workman to obtain the assistance of Shri S. K. Rao, Advocate to defend his case. He was not given ample opportunity to cross examine the prosecution witnesses to prove his defence. He was also not permitted by the Enquiry Officer to inspect the record to put up his defence during the enquiry proceedings. The charges framed against him were vague which could not be replied properly. The Personal Manager was not competent to appoint enquiry officer to conduct the DE proceedings. The General Manager is not legally competent to take disciplinary action against the workman under the provisions of standing orders of Mines Act, 1952. The report of the Enquiry Officer is perverse and based on no evidence. The Enquiry Officer did not appreciate the material on record in submitting his report against the workman. The copy of the Enquiry Report was not supplied to him and therefore he could not properly file the appeal against the dismissal order before the competent authority. The Enquiry Officer did not adjourn the proceeding on 16-8-85 for which the application was submitted before him by the workman on the ground of his illness. He was not given personal hearing before terminating his services by the management. The Enquiry was therefore conducted in a partial manner and therefore it is vitiated. The punishing authority has no power to dismiss him from service.

5. It is further alleged by the workman that no charge of misconduct was proved against him from the prosecution evidence and even then he was punished without sufficient cause. The dismissal order therefore deserves to be quashed. He is entitled to rein-

statement with back wages and other monetary benefits.

6. The case for the management is that the workman was working as Sr. Overseer and doing administrative and supervisory duties and was drawing the salary more than Rs. 600 per month. He therefore cannot be held to be workman under Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act, 1947. This court has therefore no jurisdiction to entertain the present case. The workman was instrumental in making bogus payment to M/s. Mahendra Singh Bhatia, Contractor. He made the excess measurement of compound wall which resulted in excess payment of Rs. 11,803 to M/s. Mahendra Singh Bhatia, Contractor. He had also issued 388 bags of cement and 900 kgs of steel to M/s. Mahendra Singh Bhatia unauthorisedly. For this misconduct, he was issued charge sheet on 11/12-9-84. He submitted his reply to the charge sheet vide his letter dated 17-9-84. In his reply he partially admitted the charges levelled against him. The management found the reply unsatisfactory and therefore decided to hold Departmental Enquiry against him. The workman was allowed to take the assistance of co-worker. He participated in the enquiry along with his co-worker and tried to delay the disposal of enquiry proceedings. On his request, the Enquiry Officer permitted him to change co-worker to assist him. All the documents relied on by the management, were given to the workman and was also allowed to inspect the record relevant to the decision of the case. The Enquiry Officer granted several adjournments. The prosecution witnesses were examined in his presence and they were effectively cross examined by him. On his request, the adjournment was given by the Enquiry Officer to produce witnesses in his defence but he failed to produce them during the enquiry proceedings. The workman did not appear before the Enquiry Officer and prayed for adjournment on the ground of ill-health. On this ground, the adjournment was granted and the hearing was fixed for 27-8-85. The workman was given notice through registered post to appear before the Enquiry Officer on 27-8-85, but deliberately he avoided to receive the notice and remained absent. Due to this conduct of the workman, the Enquiry Officer proceeded ex-parte and submitted his report to the Disciplinary Authority on 25-9-85. The finding of the Enquiry Officer was accepted and the dismissal order was passed by the General Manager, Kanhan Area, on 29-6-85. The Departmental Enquiry was properly conducted against the workman and he was given ample opportunity to defend his case before the Enquiry Officer. He deliberately avoided to produce his defence witnesses before the Enquiry Officer even after receiving the notice of the date of hearing. No prejudice has been caused in holding the Departmental Enquiry and holding the charges proved against him by the Enquiry Officer. It is wrong to say that the service condition of workman is governed by certified standing orders of Datala West Colliery. It is also improper to say that the DE conducted against the workman was an empty formality.

7. The management further alleges that the Enquiry Officer had conducted the enquiry in a fair and judicious manner. He had properly appreciated the material on record and thereafter he gave his finding and held the charges proved against the workman. This

finding cannot be said to be perverse. The General Manager was competent to take disciplinary action against the workman. The copy of the finding of enquiry officer was given to the workman as per his request. The workman has been legally punished and therefore the dismissal order does not deserve any interference. The workman is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him.

8. The following issues arise for decision in this case and my findings thereon are noted hereinafter:—

1. Whether the Departmental Enquiry conducted against the workman for alleged misconduct is just and proper?
2. Whether the alleged misconduct of the workman has been properly proved by the management?
3. Whether the workman is entitled to reinstatement with back wages?
4. Relief and costs?

9. Issue No. 1 : It has been held by this tribunal on 27-5-93 that the Departmental Enquiry conducted against the workman was not proper. This issue therefore needs no further consideration as the Departmental Enquiry has already been held to be vitiated.

10. Issue No. 2 : The charges of misconduct framed against the workman are as under:—

1. It has been reported that you have been instrumental in making bogus payment to M/s. Mahendra Singh Bhatia, Contractor. Your explanation was called vide letter No. Damua/EE(C)/83-516 dated 24/25-12-83 for excess measurement of compound wall which resulted in excess payment of Rs. 11,803 to M/s. Mahendra Singh.
2. That you have issued 388 bags of cement and 900 kgs of steel to the contractor named above which was not admissible to him.
3. That from the records and letter No. EE(C)/DR/84-241 dated 18-7-84 from Executive Engineer (civil) Damua group issued to you, it is evident that you are in the habit of indulging into malpractices with intention to gain monetarily.

Your above actions are serious misconduct under Model Standing Order No. 18(i)(a) which reads as under:

“Theft, fraud, dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property.”

11. It is an admitted fact that the workman was transferred from Datla Colliery to Damua Colliery on 8-2-92 and prior to that Shri Nageshwar Rao, Overseer (Civil) was supervising the construction work of Or. No. 32. Shri Nageshwar Rao had issued 900 kgs. of Steel to the contractor Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatia on 1-5-82. The workman Shri S. K. Shrivastav joined his duty at Damua on 8-10-82 and therefore it is wrong to allege that 900 kgs of steel was issued by

the workman to the contractor. This material was issued by Shri Nageshwar Rao and therefore the charge of misconduct levelled against the workman in this connection is baseless and without any substance. The workman cannot be held to be guilty for committing misconduct for issuing 900 kgs. of steel to the contractor against the rules.

12. The workman has admitted that he had issued only 280 bags of cement on various dates in the year 1983 to the contractor for the construction work of block Nos. 6 and 2. The workman has given an explanation in his statement that Shri Nageshwar Rao, Overseer had issued 400 bags of cement to the contractor during his tenure. As per order of the Executive Engineer, the price of the said 400 bags of cement and 280 bags of cement issued by him were deducted from the bill of the contractor by him (workman). This fact has been admitted by the Sr. Engineer Shri G. S. R. Murty. Shri Murty has also stated in his statement that it is the responsibility of the Engineer to see that no excess material is issued to the contractor. The workman had issued 280 bags of cement as per indent of the contractor. The Engineer incharge should have verified by making inspection on the spot as to whether the quantity of the said cement was required or not. The workman was not required to see that the requirement of contractor was proper or not. As per the terms and conditions of the agreement, the cement and steel were to be issued to the contractor by the department itself. In view of this condition, the workman had issued cement to the contractor. The Executive Engineer ordered the contractor to deposit the excess material in the office. The contractor failed to do so. Taking this fact into consideration, the workman deducted the value of the cement from the bill of the contractor and deposited the amount in the office. This circumstance also does not go to prove that the workman had committed any misconduct in issuing 280 bags of cement to the contractor Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatia as per terms and conditions of the contract. He deducted the price of the cement bags from the bill of the contractor in a bona fide manner. The charge of misconduct in this respect is not proved at all.

13. The charge No. 3 shows that the workman had indulged himself into malpractices with an intent to gain monetary benefits. During the performance of his duty as Engineer Assistant (civil) there is no evidence on record to show that the workman was ever engaged in any malpractice with an intent to gain himself monetarily. The management has failed to prove this charge against him. Not a single witness has deposed against the workman in this respect. Charge No. 3 is therefore held to be not proved.

14. As far as charge No. 1 is concerned, the management has not been able to disclose that to what extent, the measurement of compound wall was in excess for which the workman is alleged to have made over payment after recording the excess measurement of the masonry work done by the contractor. In this connection, it will be prudent to see that it was the duty of Supdt. Engineer (Civil) and Executive Engineer (Civil) to check the measurement of the work done by the contractor and entered into MB prepared by the workman. There is no evidence on record to

disclose that Shri P. K. Ray the then Supdt. Engineer (Civil) and Executive Engineer (Civil) had ever made any verification of the measurement by inspecting the work site. They were duty bound to check the measurement recorded in MB by the workman. The bill for payment is submitted to the Executive Engineer and Supdt. Engineer to pass it for making necessary payment to the contractor. It is not clear from the evidence on record that the workman had made some addition or alteration in MB by erasing some figures therein. No handwriting expert has been examined by the management to prove this fact. It was the duty of the management to prove that some interpolation was done in the MB by the workman himself. The charge in this respect is therefore not proved that the workman was responsible for making some interpolation in the MB in order to benefit himself.

15. The management evidence has also not established that the responsible officers had made physical verification regarding the excess measurement alleged to have been done by the workman. The bill is always cleared by the signature of Executive Engineer or Supdt. Engineer. The bill was cleared for making payment to the contractor by the competent officers without making any verification in respect of the measurement. It appears that they accepted the correctness of the measurement done by the workman. If there was any mistake in the measurement then the responsible officers should have stopped the payment of the bill to the workman. Without their signature the bill could not be cleared at all. At the same time, the specification was not attached with the agreement to help the workman in making the measurement and preparing the bill for payment to the contractor. Why the specification was not attached with the agreement is best known to the officer concerned only. In view of all these facts, I do not find any reason to hold that the workman had deliberately and with dishonest intention prepared a bogus bill for making over payment to the contractor Shri Mahendra Singh Bhatia with some ulterior motive. The management has utterly failed to prove charge No. 1 against the workman. Hence he cannot be held to be guilty for committing misconduct regarding false measurement with intend to make excess payment to the contractor. Issue No. 2 is accordingly answered in negative.

16. Issue No. 3 : In view of my finding given on Issue No. 2, it is held that the order of dismissal passed by the management against the workman on 29-9-85 is illegal and is accordingly quashed. The workman is entitled to reinstatement. The workman did not perform any duty w.e.f. 1-10-85 and therefore on the principle of No Work No Pay, he shall not be entitled to back wages. The period of his absence from duty shall be treated on duty for the purposes of pensionary benefits. This issue is answered accordingly.

17. Issue No. 4 : In the light of the foregoing reasons, it is held that the order of dismissal passed by the management against the workman on 29-9-85 is illegal and it is hereby quashed. The workman shall be reinstated without back wages within the period of 4 months from the date of award. The period of his absence from duty shall be treated on duty and

this period shall be treated as continued service for purposes of pensionary benefits only. Parties shall bear their own costs.

18. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2545.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का. 11) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार डब्लू.सी.एच. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कार्मिकों के बीच, अनुसूचन में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/त्रय न्यायालय, जबलपुर के तर्जुमा को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[पं. एल-22011/11/80-डी-4(बी) आई आर (सी-II)]

एन.पी. केशवन्, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2545.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of WCL and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22011/11/80/D-4(B)-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT, JABALPUR

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/147/91

PRESIDING OFFICER : SHRI K. M. RAI

Shri Bandhooram,

S/O. Kanhai,

Ex-employee of Chirimiri Colliery,

Sarkari Dafai,

Rahsil Manendragarh,

PO Chirimiri,

Distt. Surguja (MP).

.. Applicant.

Versus

Union of India, through,

Secretary, Ministry of Labour,

Govt. of India.

New Delhi,

Western Coalfield Limited,

through Manager,

Chirimiri Colliery,

Distt. Surguja (MP).

.. Non-applicants.

## AWARD

Passed on this 24th day of July, 2001

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide order No. L-22011/11/80/D-4 (B)IR C-II has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of chirimiri colliery of WCL in superannuating Shri Bandhuran S.O. Bandhuran Ex-workman, w.e.f. 1-7-79 is legal and justified ? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to ?”

2. The case for the workman is that he was appointed as blacksmith in the chirimiri colliery on 16-9-53. He is illiterate. After the appointment the management never demanded the certificate issued by the school to prove his date of birth. After the nationalisation of the private collieries in the year 1973, the management got some documents i.e. the declaration, nomination of PF etc. signed by him. He had taken admission in the school and the transfer certificate, copy of which is Annexure-A, was issued to him by the headmaster of the institution. The date birth of the workman according to this certificate is 15-11-29. The management wrongly entered his date of birth as 15-11-1919 in the relevant records. In spite of his repeated requests, his date of birth was not corrected by the management. The management illegally retired on 1-7-79 which deserves to be quashed. He is entitled to reinstatement with all monetary benefits for a period of 10 years from 1979 till 1989.

3. The case for the management is that the workman was appointed in the year 1953 and at the time of appointment, he had declared his age as 37 years. The declaration given in form-A under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme by the workman bears the date of birth as 7-1-1919. This date of birth was recorded on the information of the workman himself. His date of birth was entered as 1-7-1916 in form B and Form A registers which were signed by the workman voluntarily. On the basis of these statutory documents the workman was rightly retired from service w.e.f. 1-7-79. The workman raised the objection regarding the date of his birth only after receiving the notice of superannuation and prior to that he never objected to his date of birth recorded in the relevant records. According to the

agreement between the Union and the management, the date of birth recorded in the PF register shall be accepted as final.

4. In view of all these facts, the workman is not entitled to any benefit as claimed by him.

5. The following issues arise for decision in this case and my findings thereon are noted hereinafter :—

1. Whether the workman was wrongly retired from service by the management w.e.f. 1-7-79 ?

2. Whether the workman is entitled to reinstatement with monetary benefits for the period of 10 years commencing from the year 79 to 89 ?

3. Relief and costs ?

5. Issue No. 1.—It has been specifically written in para-2 of the statement of claim of the workman that he is illiterate. If he is illiterate then it cannot be presumed that he had studied in any primary school and got some education in that institution. In such a case, the claim of the workman is belied that he had studied in primary school at Baikunthpur and the transfer certificate was issued to him by the Headmaster of the institution. He has not filed the original transfer certificate to show that on which date, this certificate was issued to him. This certificate Annexure-A does not bear any date of issue. The workman has admitted in para-4 of his cross examination that at the time of initial appointment in the year 1953, he had submitted his school certificate in the office of chirimiri colliery. He has given the contrary statement of claim in para-3 of his statement of claim which indicates that he had not filed any school certificate as it was not demanded by the management. Both these contrary statements show that the workman is not giving a true statement in respect to his actual date of birth. His testimony is therefore not worthy of reliance at all. He has changed his version according to his convenience in order to gain himself any how or other. Hence his statement regarding the actual date of birth cannot be accepted as true. The management witness Shri U. S. Singh has categorically stated on the basis of record that the workman's age has been entered in form B register Ex. M1 as 37 years on 19-9-53. Likewise his age in permanent register Ex. M2 has been written as 1-7-1919. The workman admitted his signature in form B and

Form A registers also. His date of birth in both these registers has been entered as 1-7-1919. All these registers are maintained according to the provisions of rules in regular course of business. Hence the credibility of the entries in these registers cannot be doubted. On the basis of entries in both these registers, it is held that the actual date of birth of the workman is 1-7-1919 and therefore he was rightly retired from service from 1-7-79 after attaining the age of superannuation. Issue No. 1 is answered accordingly.

6. Issue No. 2 & 3.—In view of my findings given on issue no. 1, the workman is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him. The reference is accordingly answered in favour of the management and against the workman.

7. Copy of the award be sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2546.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एन.ई.सी.एल. के संबंधित के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जवापुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/31/96—आई आर (सी-II)]  
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2546.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22012/31/96-IR(C-II)]  
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Presiding Officer : Shri K. M. Rai.  
Case No. CGIT/LC/R/83/97

Secretary,  
Bhartiya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh (BMS),  
Or. No. E/18, 15 Block Colony,  
PO : Korba Colliery,  
Dist. Bilaspur (CG).

.. Workman.

V/s.

General Manager,  
SECL, Korba Area,  
PO : Korba Colliery,  
Dist. Bilaspur (CG).

... Management.

#### AWARD

(Passed on this 24th day of August, 2001)  
The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-22012(148)/95-IR(C-II), dated 27-9-1995, as under :—

“Whether the action of the management of SECL, Korba Area, District Bilaspur in transferring Sh. K. P. Srivastava, Sr. Store Keeper, Regional Stores, Korba Area to Johilla Area, vide order No. SECL/BSP/Karmik/Shram Sakti/2501, dated 7-9-95 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

(2) The workman admitted that his transfer to Johilla Area has been cancelled and now he has been transferred to Kusmunda Area as Sr. Store Keeper. He is working as Sr. Store Keeper at Kusmunda Area since 1996.

(3) In view of this fact, the dispute regarding his transfer to Johilla Area does not exist for determination.

(4) In view of the facts stated above, it is held that no dispute regarding the transfer of the workman to Johilla Area from Korba Area exists. Hence no dispute award is passed.

(5) Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, for publication as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2547.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ.सी.आई. के संबंधित के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/77/2000—आई आर (सी-II)]  
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2547.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chandigarh, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of FCI and their workman,

which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22012/77/2000-IR(C-II)]  
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI B. L. JATAV, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. ID 371/2000  
Sube Singh son of Sunder Singh,  
Village Durala, P.O. Durala,  
Kurukshetra, Karnal.

... Workman.

Vs.

The District Manager,  
Food Corporation of India,  
Rohtak.

... Management.

#### APPEARANCES :

For the workman—None.

For the management—Shri N. K. Zakhmi.

#### AWARD

(Passed on 20-8-2001)

The Central Government vide notification No. L-22012/77/2000/IR(CM-II) dated 15th of September, 2000 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of FCI in not regularising the services of the workman Shri Sube Singh and 21 others, engaged under Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 in FCI after the notification No. 779(F) dated 9-12-1976 came into operation is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?”

2. Today the case was fixed for filing of claim Statement by the workman. Despite several notices none has put up appearance on behalf of the workman nor any claim statement has been filed. It appears that workmen are not interested to pursue with the present reference. In view of the above, since the workmen are not interested to pursue with the present reference, the same is returned to the Ministry for want of prosecution. Appropriate Government be informed.

Chandigarh,  
20-8-2001.

B. L. JATAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2548.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय

जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/148/95-आई आर (सी-II)]  
एन.पी. केसवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2548.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22012/148/95-IR(C-II)]  
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Presiding Officer : Shri K. M. Rai.

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/174/95

Dy. General Secretary,  
National Colliery Workers Federation (N.L.O.)  
SECL H. Qrs. Bilaspur,  
Seepath Road,  
Bilaspur (CG).

... Workman.

Vrs.

Chief General Manager (P&A),  
SECL H. Qrs.,  
Seepath Road,  
Bilaspur (CG).

... Management.

#### AWARD

(Passed on this 24th day of August, 2001)

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-22012/148/95-IR (C-II) dated 27-9-1995, as under :—

“Whether the action of the management of SECL, Bilaspur in changing the fixed working hours of 6-1/2 hours a day i.e. 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. with 1/2 hour break and fixed weekly day of rest, i.e. Sunday and curtail of 18 gazetted holidays in respect of S/s. MMK Soti and 6 others wireless operators of SECL HQ, Bilaspur without issuing notice under Section 9-A of I.D. Act is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to?”

(2) Neither the Union nor the workmen appeared before this Court when the case was called for hearing. Hence case proceeded ex-parte.

(3) In view of the facts stated above, it is held that no dispute between the parties exists. Hence no dispute award is passed.

(4) Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, for publication as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2549.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस्.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/172/96-आईआर (सी-II)]  
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2549.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22012/172/96-IR(C-II)]  
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (MP)

(Presided by Shri K. M. Rai)

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/129/97

Basiruddin Khan,  
S/o Anuddin Khan,  
Ex-Crane Operator,  
SECL, Korba.

... Applicant.

Vs.

General Manager,  
SECL, Korba Area.

... Non-applicant.

#### AWARD

(Passed on this 20th day of August, 2001)

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by order No. L-22012/172/96-IR(C-II) dated 16-5-97 has raised the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:

"Whether the demand of National Colliery Worker's Federation (NLO) Korba Branch for change of date of birth from 24-2-1936 to 24-2-1939 in respect of Sh. Bashiruddin Khan S/o Sh. Anuddin Khan, Ex Crane Operator of SECL, Regional Store, Korba in the management records by the management of SECL, Korba Area, Bilaspur is

justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. The management filed the copy of the death certificate which goes to show that the workman died on 22-2-1998. His legal representatives also did not file any application before this Court to bring them on record within the period of limitation. Hence the claim of legal representatives of the deceased workman also abated.

3. In view of the facts stated above, no dispute between the parties exists in this case. Hence no dispute award is passed.

4. On reasons stated above, it is held that no dispute exists between the parties in the present case. No dispute award is therefore passed.

5. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for publication as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2550.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस्.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/173/96-आईआर (सी-II)]  
एन.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2550.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22012/173/96-IR(C-II)]  
N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR (MP)

(PRESIDED BY SHRI K. M. RAI)

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/92/97

Basiruddin Khan,  
S/o Anuddin Khan  
Ex-Crane Operator,  
SECL, Korba.

... Applicant.



V/s.

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

General Manager,  
SECL, Korba Area. . . . . Non-applicant.

**AWARD**

(Passed on this 20th August, 2001)

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by order No. L-22012/173/95-IR-C-II dtd. 14-3-97 has raised the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether the demand of National Colliery Workers Federation (NLO) Korba for refixation of the Basic pay of Sh. Bashiruddin Khan in the Truck Driver's Scale of Rs. 110—180 instead of Jeep Driver's scale of Rs. 110-139 w.e.f. 18-11-69 is legal and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The management filed the copy of the death certificate which goes to show that the workman died on 22-2-98. His legal representatives also did not file any application before this Court to bring them on record within the period of Limitation. Hence the claim of legal representatives of the deceased workman also abated.

3. In view of the facts stated above, no dispute between the parties exists in this case. Hence no dispute award is passed.

4. On reasons stated above, it is held that no dispute exists between the parties in the present case. No dispute award is therefore, passed.

5. Copy of the award be sent to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for publication as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 मितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2561.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस्.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनबंद में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/धर्म न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था :

[मि. एल-22012/181/95—ग्राई आर (सी-II)]

एच.पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

S.O. 2551.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22012/181/95-IR(C-II)]  
N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR  
COURT, JABALPUR**

Presiding Officer, Shri K. M. RAI

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/195/95

Secretary,  
Bhartiya Khaden Mandoor Sangh,  
Branch : Manikpur,  
Dist. Bilaspur (CG). . . . . Workman.

V/s.

Sub-Area Manager,  
SECL, Manikpur Colliery,  
PO : Manikpur Colliery,  
Dist. Bilaspur (CG). . . . . Management.

**AWARD**

(Passed on this 24th day of August, 2001)

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-22012 (181)/95-IR(C-II), dated 20-10-1995, as under :—

"Whether the demands No. 3, 4, of the 11 point Charter of demand raised by the BKMS (BMS), Br. Manikpur Colliery, Dist. Bilaspur, vide their letter No. BKMS/BMS/MKP/94/09/14, dt. 5-12-94 are legal and justified? If so, what relief the workmen are entitled to?"

2. The Union does not want to press the present claim before this Court. Hence, no dispute between the parties exists.

3. In view of the above said fact, it is held that no dispute exists between the parties in the present case. No dispute award is accordingly passed.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, for publication as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ. 2552.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुमण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एस.ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[मं. एल.-22012/376/90-आई.आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2552.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of SECL and their workman which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-22012/376/90-IR(C-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL  
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
JABALPUR (MP).

(PRESIDED BY SHRI K. M. RAI)

CASE NO. CGIT/LC/R/30/91

Same Lal,

Through the Branch Secy.,

Rashtriya Koyla Khadan Mazdoor Sangh.  
(INTUC),

At 15, Block, Qr. No. G-64, SECL.

PO Korba, Dist. Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh).

.. Workman.

Vls.

The Sub Area Manager.

SECL, Rajgamar Colliery.

PO : Rajgamar Colliery.

Dist. Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh).

.. Management.

#### AWARD

(Passed on this 21st August, 2001)

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by order No. L-22012(376)IR (C-II) dtd. 20-2-91 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the management of Rajgamar Colliery of South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. Bilaspur justified in removing Shri Same Lal S/o. Daras Ram, Loader from service w.e.f. 24-4-86 ? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled to ?”

2. The case for workman is that he was appointed as Loader at Rajgamar Colliery w.e.f. 13-7-78. His date of birth is 13-7-1955. He was terminated by the management w.e.f. 24-4-86 on the false charge of absenting from duty w.e.f. 29-3-86 without any authority. He was sick w.e.f. 30-3-86 to 13-4-86 and, therefore, he could not attend his duty. Due to some unavoidable circumstances, he could not resume his duty on 15-4-86. He had sent an application to the management for sanctioning 10 days leave without pay w.e.f. 15-4-86. The management did not consider his application and considered him as absent from duty without the proper sanction of the leave. Neither any charge sheet of misconduct was served on him nor any domestic enquiry was conducted by the management before terminating his services. The order of termination passed by the management is illegal and deserves to be quashed. He is entitled to reinstatement with back wages.

3. The case for management is that the workman Shri Same Lal was a habitual absentee. He was in the habit of being absent from duty without sanction of leave from the competent authority. It was found that between August, 1985 and Jan. 1986 he attended his duty only for 27 days. Because of the said act the charge sheet of misconduct dtd. 28-2-86 was served on him. He submitted his reply which was not found satisfactory and, therefore, the domestic inquiry was conducted against him. The workman participated in the domestic enquiry and submitted his defence before the Enquiry Officer. Ample opportunity was afforded to the workman by the enquiry officer to defend his case properly before him. The enquiry officer after considering the material on record, held the charges proved against the workman and submitted his report to the disciplinary authority for needful action. The disciplinary authority accepted the report and reverted him to his original post of badli loader w.e.f.

12-3-86. As a badli worker, the workman was again found absent without the sanction of leave by the competent authority. Due to his said act, the management removed him from services w.e.f. 24-4-86. The services of workmen were never terminated as alleged by him. The name of workman was removed from badli list by the management and, therefore, it does not amount to any punishment. The workman did not improve his conduct when the opportunity was given by the management. The domestic enquiry was conducted against him in just and proper manner. The workman is not entitled to reinstatement with back wages as claimed by him.

4. The following issues arise for decision in the present case :—

1. Whether the departmental enquiry conducted by the management against the workman is just and proper ?
2. Whether the workman's removal from service w.e.f. 24-4-86 is just and proper ?
3. Whether the workman is entitled to reinstatement with back wages ?
4. Relief and costs ?

Issue No. 1.—It has been held by this Tribunal vide order dtd. 19-2-2001 that the departmental enquiry conducted by the management against the workman is just and proper. In view of this finding the management is not required to lead any evidence to prove the alleged misconduct of the workman. Issue No. 1 answered accordingly.

Issue No. 2.—From the perusal of record, it appears that since the date of appointment as Loader the workman never continuously worked for 240 days in a calendar year. On the other hand it is amply proved that he remained absent from duty without any sanction of leave by the competent authority. He worked only for 27 days between August 1985 and Jan. 1986. In this way the workman never continuously worked for 240 days in a calendar year preceding the date of his removal from service. In view of this fact, he can not claim as a right to the post. Due to the unauthorised absent from duty the work in colliery naturally suffers. Such workers can not be given regular appointment in order to hamper the production in the colliery. The management had given him

the ample opportunity to improve, his performance, but he never tried to perform his duty in a satisfactory manner. In such circumstances, the workman can not be allowed to remain in service without performing his duty properly. His removal from services is absolutely just and proper and it can not be interfered by this Court. Issue No. 2 is answered accordingly.

Issue No. 3.—In view of my finding given on Issue No. 1 & 2, the workman is not entitled to reinstatement with back wages. This issue is answered accordingly.

Issue No. 4.—On the reasons stated above, it is held that the workman's removal from services w.e.f. 24-4-86 is perfectly just and proper. The workman is not entitled to reinstatement with back wages as claimed by him.

5. Copy of award be sent to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for publication as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 6 सितम्बर, 2001

का.आ.2553.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.बी.एम.बी.के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट का प्रकाशन करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 5-9-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[सं. एल-42012/198/87-डी-2 (बी)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 6th September, 2001

S.O. 2553.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BBMB and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 5-9-2001.

[No. L-42012/198/87-D.2(B)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI B. L. JAIYAV, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, CHANDIGARH

Case No. ID 94/89

General Secretary,  
Nangal Bhakra Mazdoor Sangh  
Nangal Township.

...Union.

Vs.

Chief Engineer,  
Bhakra Dam, Nangal  
Township, Nangal.

..Workman.

# APPEARANCES :

For the workman : Shri R. K. Singh

For the mangement : Shri C. L. Sareen.

## AWARD

(Passed on 14-8-2001)

The Central Govt. vide notification No. L-42012]  
The Central Govt. vide notification No. L-42012]  
the following dispute to this Tribunal for  
adjudication :

"Whether the action of the BBMB, Nangal Town-  
ship in denying re-employment to Shri  
Kanshi Ram son of Shri Shobha Ram re-  
trenched beldar of the BSL Project is legal  
and justified? If not, to relief is the concerned  
workman entitled and from what date ?"

2. The claim of the workman in brief is that he  
joined the services in the Bhakra Dam Admn. during  
the year 1963 in the tunneling division where from  
his services were terminated due to retrenchment. He  
has also worked in Bhakra Dam Admn. on Tower  
Lines in Electricity Branch for near about 10 months  
and he was retrenched during the year 1965. He had  
also worked in Timber Ropeway sub-division and the  
Bhakra Mechanical division w.e.f. 12-10-1966 and he  
was discharged w.e.f. 26-4-1967. Thereafter he was  
enrolled as workcharged beldar in Beas Construction  
Board (Beas Sutlej Link Project) in communication  
and disposal division w.e.f. 18-12-1967 and he was  
retrenched w.e.f. 30-3-1983. The Bhakra Beas  
management Board is the successor of Beas Construc-  
tion Board as per Section 80 of Punjab Re-Organisa-  
tion Act 1966. Therefore, the BBMB is duty bound  
to comply with the provisions of Section 25-FF of  
I.D. Act 1947 as the undertaking has been taken over  
by BBMB. The workman is entitled for his re-  
employment in BBMB but the management has  
refused to give him re-employment on the ground  
that he has crossed the age of 45 years. But S[Shri  
Kundan Lal, Nikka Singh, Gurmit Singh, Bachan  
Singh and Jit Singh have crossed the age limit of  
45 years. They are roaming above the age of 45  
years. Other co-workers of BSL Project have been  
re-employed by the management but he has been  
denied the opportunity of re-employment. Thus the  
management has violated the provisions of Section  
25-F of the I.D. Act. The management is guilty of  
practicing unfair labour practice. Therefore, the  
claim of the workman be accepted and the manage-  
ment be directed to re-employ him w.e.f. 1st  
February 1984 with all the consequential benefits.

3. The management has filed its written statement  
alleging that the BBMB and the Beas Construction  
Board are distinct undertakings as per Sub-section 5  
of Section 80 of Punjab Re-Organisation Act 1966.  
The workman was a retrenchee of BSL Project. So  
he has no right to get re-employment in BBMB. The  
completed components of BCB were transferred to  
BBMB. The workman was working as workcharged  
beldar. After completion of the work he was re-  
trenched from BSL Project and all the terminal bene-  
fits were paid to him. He is not entitled to seek re-

employment in BBMB on the ground of his retrench-  
ment from BSL Project. The management has also  
raised preliminary objection that the provisions of  
Section 25FF and Section 25-H are not applicable  
because the BBMB is not the successor of BCB.  
Therefore, the claim of the workman be dismissed with  
heavy costs.

4. The workman has submitted his rejoinder  
re-asserting the facts pleaded in his claim statement.

5. It is an admitted fact that the workman was a  
workcharged beldar in BCB (BSL Project) and he  
was retrenched from service w.e.f. 30-3-1983.

6. The workman has filed his affidavit which is  
Ex. W1. He has also filed discharge certificate  
Ex. W2. The management has filed the affidavit of  
SDO (Admn. & Accounts) Shri H. C. Nanda which  
is Ex. M1. In the cross-examination of the work-  
man the discharge certificate Ex. W3 was exhibited.  
The workman has deposed that he was retrenched  
from the service of the BCB. He was working in  
BSL Project in different sub division. His services  
were retrenched due to the general retrenchments effec-  
ted in the project w.e.f. 30-3-1983. The management  
of the BBMB has refused to give him employment in  
compliance of the Section 25-H of I.D. Act, 1947.  
The management of BBMB has re-employed other  
retrenchees of BCB. The workman approached to  
the Director (Construction and plant Designs) BSR  
with the request to re-employ him in BBMB but he  
refused on the ground that the workman was not  
a retrenchee of the BBMB. The components of BSL  
Project have been taken over by the BBMB. A  
considerable number of workmen, who were retren-  
chees of BSL Project, had been re-employed in Bhakra  
Dam complex but the workman has been refused for  
re-employment. The management of the BBMB is  
responsible to give him re-employment in any of the  
division of the management.

7. Discharge certificate Ex. W3 reveals that the  
date of birth of the workman is 1st July 1940. He  
was engaged as beldar on 18-11-1967 and he was dis-  
charged on 30-3-1983. The witness of the manage-  
ment has deposed that BSL Project (BCB) was a  
separate and distinct organisation. Therefore, the  
BBMB is not under obligation to re-employ the  
workman. The workman has no statutory right to  
be recruited under Section 25-H of the I.D. Act as  
he has not worked under Nangal Bhakra Adm. and is  
a retrenchee of BSL Project.

8. In this case the main point for consideration is  
that whether the management of BBMB is the succes-  
sor of the BCB and it is responsible for employing  
with provisions of Section 25FF and 25-H of the  
I.D. Act 1947.

9. The learned representative of the management  
has cited the case of Jaswant Singh and other Vs.  
Union of India and others (1980 S.C. 115) in which  
Their Lordships of the Supreme Court have held that  
the employees of Beas Project appointed either by  
Beas Construction Board or Beas Control Board are  
employees of Central Govt. They are not entitled to  
continuation after completion of the project. When  
Their Lordships has held that the retrenchees of BCB  
are employees of Central Govt. The BBMB is not

under obligation to give re-employment to the retrenched of BCB. The management was directed on the request of the workman to submit minutes of the proceedings which relates to item No. 149 : 08 which has been marked as Annexure B-1. On perusal it is revealed that the administration of the BBMB had decided that the surplus workcharged and contingent paid employees may be taken in the same capacity who were retrenched from the BCB. This is the policy decision of the BBMB. It does not confer any statutory right upon the workman. Therefore, the workman cannot compel the management to give him re-employment in any of the division of the management. Consequently the workman is not entitled to get any relief from the management of BBMB.

10. Taking into consideration all the facts and evidence produced in the case, the reference is answered by holding that the action of the BBMB Nangal Town ship in denying re-employment to Shri Kanshi Ram son of Shri Shobha Ram retrenched beldar of BSL Project is legal and justified. Consequently the workman Shri Kanshi Ram son of Shri Shobha Ram is not entitled to get any relief from the management. Both the parties are directed to bear their own costs of proceedings. Appropriate Govt. be informed accordingly.

Chandigarh.

14-8-2001.

B. L. JATAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 अगस्त, 2001

का.अ. 2554—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अन्वय में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबंध निषेधनों और उनके कामकाजों के बीच, अन्वय में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, नागपुर के फैसले को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-8-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-40012/76/97-आई आर (डी. यू.)]

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th August, 2001

S.O. 2554.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-8-2001.

[No 40012/76 97-IR(DU)]  
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

## ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri B. G. Saxena, Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT : 8/2000

General Manager (Telecommunication)

AND

Shri Narendra Babulal Dubey

## AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause(d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide Order No. L-40012/76/97-IR(DU) dated 1/16-4-98 on following schedule :—

## SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of Telecommunications, Vidarbha Area, CTO Compound, Nagpur represented through the General Manager in allegedly terminating the services of the alleged workman Sh. Narendra Babulal Dubey, a casual mazdoor w.c.f. Oct., 1985, is legal, proper and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

The workman Narendra Babulal Dubey had filed statement of claim on 01-11-99 in C.G.I.T. Court at Jabalpur. He claimed that he was appointed in Sept. 1984 on Rs. 11/- per day as wages. He worked continuously upto Sept., 1985 and had worked for more than 240 days. His service was discontinued from 01-10-85. No notice of termination of his service was given to him. No retrenchment compensation was paid to him. He was appointed against clear vacancy in Telecommunication Department. His termination is illegal. He claimed for reinstatement and back wages.

The management of Telecom Department, Vidarbha Area submitted written statement through counsel on 24-04-2000. The management has mentioned in written statement that the service of the workman Narendra Babulal Dubey was not terminated by the management. He himself did not turn up for work after 01-10-85. He has raised the dispute after 11 years i.e. in 1996. He is therefore not entitled to any relief.

I have heard the counsel for both the parties and have perused the evidence on record. The statement of the workman, Narendra Babulal Dubey was recorded on 30-04-2000. He admitted that no appointment letter was issued to him by the management. He was working on daily wages. He was called for work when the work was available. He did not move any application to the management for providing him

work after 01-10-85. He raised the dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner in the year 1997. No order for termination of his service was issued to him.

From the above evidence on record it is therefore clear that the workman was employed on daily wages. He was paid Rs. 11/- per day for the period he worked. His appointment was not on any regular post. For this reason he was not given any notice. His service discontinued from 01-10-85.

The workman has not explained any reason why he raised the dispute after a gap of 11 years. The workman himself admitted that he did not move any application to the management of Telecom Department, Wardha for taking him on the work after 01-10-85. It is therefore clear that the workman was only a daily paid worker. He has no right to claim reinstatement in service from 01-10-85. No other documentary evidence has not been produced in this case. In these circumstances the workman is not entitled to any other relief.

#### ORDER

The action of the management of Telecommunication, Vidarbha Area, CTO Compound, Nagpur in discontinuing the service of workman Shri Narendra Babulal Dubey, a Casual Mazdoor w.e.f. 01-10-85 is legal and justified. The workman is not entitled to any other relief.

The reference is answered accordingly.

Dated : 26-07-01.

B. G. SAXENA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 27 अगस्त, 2001

का.आ.2555:—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसूचन में, केन्द्रीय सरकार निरोड़ी मैंगनीज माईन्स के प्रबंधन के संबंध में निर्यात के अधिकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्यात औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकार, जबलपुर के पचाट को प्रकाशित करता है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-08-2001 को प्राप्त हुआ था ।

[नं. एन-28012/2/92-आई.आर. (एम)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th August, 2001

S.O. 2555.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Tirodi Manganese Mines and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-8-2001.

[No. I-28012/2/92-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

Case No. CGIT/LC/R/88/92

Presiding Officer : Shri K. M. Rai.

Shri Abdul Jabbar Khan,  
S/o Insan Khan,  
Tirodi Mine,  
Post Tirodi,  
District Balaghat.

... Applicant.

Versus

The Chairman-cum-Managing Director,  
H.O. I.L., 3 Mount Road Extension,  
Raipur.

... Non-applicant.

#### AWARD

Passed on this 3rd day of July, 2001

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide Order No. 1-28012/2/92-IR(Misc.) dated 1-5-92 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the Superintendent of Mines, Tirodi Manganese Mine of Manganese Ore (India) Ltd., PO Tirodi, District Balaghat in dismissing from services to Shri Abdul Jabbar Khan S/o Shri Insan Khan, Ex-Fitter Grade I, Tirodi Manganese Mine of MOIL, PO Tirodi District Balaghat (MP) w.e.f. 28-6-91 is proper and justified? If not to what relief are the said workman entitled to?”

2. The case for the workman is that he was holding the post of President, Kamgar Sampuktha Morcha Union and being the President of Union he used to raise various demands with the management of Manganese Ore India Limited and was also reporting the matters to the higher authorities regarding corrupt practices adopted by the officer at Tirodi Mine. This act of the workman caused annoyance to the management of Tirodi mine and therefore with intent to victimise him they served him with false chargesheet dated 24-2-91. The management made false allegations against him in the charge sheet that on 23-2-91 at about 5 P.M., he organised a general meeting of the Union in front of the Mines and delivered a speech in which he used abusive and filthy language against the Mines Manager, Shri Chakaravorty in respect to the attitude adopted for payment of incentive Rs. 600 declared by the company for all workmen in the form of Kisan Vikas Patra. The company had declared to give incentive of Rs. 600 to all the employees for the excellent performance in the relevant year. This amount was to be paid to the workers in the form of Kisan Vikas Patra which was not acceptable to the workers. Under the provisions of Payment of Wages Act only the wages should be paid to the workers in cash or coins and Kisan Vikas Patra cannot be said to be cash or coin. The workman further alleges that the incentive was to be paid by the company to the workers at the time of Holi festival and therefore the workers had demanded that

this incentive should be paid in cash only. The Mines Manager did not accept and informed that Kisan Vikas Patra is being given as per direction of the Ministry. The workman demanded the copy of the order of Ministry which was not given to the Union by the management. Kisan Vikas Patra was distributed to the workers through some broker of Nagpur and in this way, the management earned a lot of commission. Due to this very fact, the incentive was not paid to the workers in cash at the time of Holi festival. The workman had never abused or used any filthy language against the Mines Manager Shri Chakravorty in his speech. He had never threatened the management of dire consequences in the event of not paying the incentive in cash to the workers.

3. It is further alleged by the workman that the Mines Manager had appointed his subordinate to conduct the DE against him. He had replied to the chargesheet satisfactorily but it was not accepted by the management. The Enquiry Officer concluded the enquiry in one day and never permitted the workman to produce his defence witness and defend his case properly. The relevant documents were also not supplied to him during the enquiry proceedings. The Enquiry Officer was under the influence of the Mines Manager Sh. Chakravorty and therefore the impartial enquiry was not conducted by him. In this way he has been prejudiced by the conduct of Enquiry Officer. The enquiry report is not based on the evidence on record. It is absolutely perverse and therefore, deserves to be set aside. He was also not given suspension allowance by the management. The Disciplinary Authority wrongly accepted the Enquiry Report and passed the dismissal order against the workman on 28-6-91 which deserves to be quashed. He is entitled to reinstatement with back wages.

4. The case for the management is that on 23-2-91, the workman organized an unauthorised meeting of workers at Tirodi Mine instigating them not to accept the Kisan Vikas Patra, as a one time reward declared by the company for over all good performance in the year 1989-90. He demanded the payment of reward in cash and not by way of Kisan Vikas Patra. The company had decided to reward the workers for the over all good performance in the year 1989-90 as a one time arrangement and this reward was not admissible to the workmen as per the service conditions or under any other statutes as the bonus due to the employees for the year 1989-90 under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 had already been disbursed in cash within the prescribed time limit. Taking these facts into consideration, the management decided to make the payment of reward by way of Kisan Vikas Patra. In the meeting the workman publicly abused the Mines Manager Shri Chakravorty and instigated the workers and exhorted him to create all sorts of trouble in the industry. He also threatened Shri Chakravorty with dire consequences. This act of the workman amounts to serious misconduct and therefore the management served him with chargesheet.

5. The management further alleges that the workman replied to the charges which was not found satisfactory and therefore the management decided to hold DE against him. The Enquiry Officer was properly appointed to hold the DE against the workman.

The Enquiry Officer was not under the influence of Shri Chakravorty as alleged by the workman. Before initiating the DE, all the relevant documents were given to the workman to defend his case properly. He was allowed to engage one assistant during the enquiry proceedings. The workman participated in the enquiry and the prosecution witnesses were examined in his presence and they were cross examined by him. He was also allowed to adduce defence witness who was examined in his presence. In this way the workman was given ample opportunity by the Enquiry Officer to defend his case properly. The Enquiry Officer gave the report against the workman and hold the charges proved against him. He had considered the entire material on record before him and after due consideration, the report was submitted to the Disciplinary Authority for necessary action. The Disciplinary Authority accepted the report and passed the dismissal order against the workman on 20-6-91. The Enquiry Report is perfectly legal and does not require any interference. The order of dismissal has been passed against the workman after due consideration and no illegality has been committed by the management in this respect. The conduct of the workman is unbecoming of an employee and therefore the management has lost evidence to him. He is not entitled to reinstatement with back wages.

6. The following issues arise for decision in this case and my findings thereon are noted hereinafter :—

1. Whether the DE conducted against the workman is just and proper?
2. Whether the workman is entitled to reinstatement with back wages?
3. Relief and costs?

7. Issue No. 1.—On 28-10-99, it has been held by this court that the Departmental Enquiry conducted against the workman for the alleged misconduct is just and proper. In view of this finding this issue needs no further consideration.

8. Issue No. 2.—The workman has claimed his reinstatement on the ground that the false charges were framed against him maliciously with an intent to terminate his services as being the office bearer of the Union. He was always raising the just demand of the workers before the management for redressing their grievances. The management was annoyed with his Union activities and therefore he has been dismissed from service without any just and proper ground. The management has denied all the allegations of the workman. Now the sole question remains to be decided as to whether the punishment of dismissal from service is disproportionate to the alleged misconduct or not. The management had decided to give reward to its workmen for overall satisfactory performance in the year 1989-90 by way of Kisan Vikas Patra. The bonus of the said year had already been paid to the workmen of Tirodi Mines as per rules. The workman Abdul Jabbar Khan held an unauthorised meeting of workers of Tirodi Mine on 23-2-91 instigating them not to accept the Kisan Vikas Patra as one time reward given by the company. Due to the unauthorised meeting of the workers the unrest was created in the industry and the

company had suffered the considerable loss of production in the mines. The workman openly used abusive language against the officers of the mines in the meeting and threatened to cause danger to their life also. This act of the workman was a serious misconduct and therefore the management decided to hold the Departmental Enquiry against him. The chargesheet was served on him and the Departmental Enquiry was conducted against him in a just and proper manner and he was given ample opportunity to defend his case. The Enquiry Officer after considering the material on record held the charges proved against the workman. His report was accepted by the Disciplinary Authority and the dismissal order was passed against the workman.

9. The Departmental Enquiry has been held to be just and proper. In such a circumstance, this court cannot sit as a court of appeal over the decision of Disciplinary Authority. From the Departmental Enquiry Proceedings, it is clearly established that the enquiry officer has properly considered the evidence on record and held the charges proved against the workman. The prosecution witnesses have specifically stated before the Enquiry Officer that on the relevant date the meeting was organised by the workman on the gate of the mine. The workman while adducing the meeting of the workers, openly instigated workers not to accept Kisan Vikas Patra as a reward offered by the management and used abusive language against the superintendent of mines Shri Chakravarty. He also threatened to kill Shri Chakravarty if he did not consider the demands of the workers to pay reward in cash. He had also threatened that he will burn the car of Shri Chakravarty in case of not considering the demand. This act of the workman certainly created unrest in the industry causing loss in production of the mineral in the mines.

10. The prosecution evidence also discloses that prior to the date of aforesaid incident, the workman had several times misbehaved with the officers of the mines and threatened to assault him during the working hours. For this conduct, he was warned to improve his behaviour. In spite of it, the workman did not try to improve his conduct.

11. The Enquiry Officer has very well considered the entire material on record regarding the misconduct of the workman. There is no reason to discard the decision taken by the Enquiry Officer after the conclusion of the DE and holding the charges proved against the workman. This court cannot reappreciate the evidence adduced before the enquiry officer. The finding of Enquiry Officer cannot be held to be perverse. On the contrary, there is sufficient evidence on record to prove charges levelled against the workman. The charges of misconduct are grave in nature and therefore it cannot be held that the punishment of dismissal from service is disproportionate in the circumstances of the case. For such misconduct, no leniency should be shown to such a vicious worker. He is therefore not entitled to reinstatement with back wages. Issue No. 2 is answered accordingly.

12. On the reasons stated above, it is held that the order of dismissal from service passed by the management against the workman is perfectly just and proper and therefore it does not require any interference. The workman is not entitled to any relief as claimed by him. The reference is accordingly answered in favour of the management and against the workman.

13. Copy of the award be sent to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India as per rules.

K. M. RAI, Presiding Officer